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SANGUINETTI OPENS GATT CONFERENCE IN ARGENTINA

PY160108 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2150 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, 15 Sep (EFE) -- Uruguayan President Jose Maria Sanguinetti said today that the democratic reconstruction of Latin America "depends on urgent solutions" to the problems of income and unemployment and on an "unpostponable modernization of the productive apparatus and the economy."

Opening the GATT (General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs) ministerial conference today, President Sanguinetti asked for "a free trade," and pointed out that the developing nations "do not need gifts," but better terms of trade to ensure their well-being and meet their foreign debt commitments. He emphasized that the nations of this area "are interested in universal and free world trade, because they believe in freedom in each and every war." He then said that "a world left at the mercy of the rules of the jungle, where the most powerful prevails, is a world of conflicts, not peace."

This conference, which is attended by delegates from 74 of the 92 nations, member nations of GATT, will pave the way for the eighth round of multilateral commercial negotiations to be held since the organization was created in 1947.

Sanguinetti asked the GATT countries not to concentrate only on the purely commercial aspects of the conference, "even though we all know that trade is an aspect of the more encompassing problem of economic development."

In his opinion, "for Latin America, the financial problems are inseparably related to the trade problems."

"Latin America is one of the developing world's most indebted regions, and it has suffered from the decline in the prices of raw materials and from the huge transfer of resources abroad to meet its foreign commitments," Sanguinetti said.

He noted that "at the bottom of this reality lies a fundamental problem which is the liberalization of international trade," and then recalled that this has been clearly stated by Uruguay and the Consensus of Cartagena, a group formed by the most indebted Latin American nations.

The Uruguayan President continued to say that "the relationship between trade and financing is of fundamental importance for Latin America, and we trust that this fact will be given proper consideration at this conference." Continuing, President Sanguinetti criticized the protectionism by developed countries, which affects the market for regional products, since "the possibility for a sustained, long-term growth depends mainly on the expansion of our export trade in the framework of a policy open to import trade."

He pointed out that "the uncertainty created by the world commercial disorder only serves to limit the already low levels of investment and the availability of risk capital, thus increasing the pressure to service the foreign debt."

Sanguinetti added that for the Latin American countries, the level and the components of trade "play a fundamental role" in meeting the financial commitments imposed by the debts of the past and in invigorating the investments of domestic savings, with the contribution from external savings. The Latin American foreign debt totals some $360 billion.

The Uruguayan president said that his country attends this conference with great hopes that "it will be remembered by future generations, whatever the final results of its deliberations."

The GATT conference, which for the first time convenes in a developing country, will study controversial topics, such as trade of agricultural products, service trade, and copyrights subjects on which the developed nations and the developing Third World nations have different positions that make smooth negotiations difficult.

Experts predict a catastrophe in international trade if the Punta del Este conference ends in failure. This conference will pave the way for the negotiating round that will be held in Tokyo in 1989.

President Sanguinetti cited figures that stand as revealing signs of the loss of impetus in world trade since the mid 1970's. He said that world trade, which had grown at a cumulative rate of 9 percent in the decade that followed 1963, has only grown at the rate of 2.5 percent since 1973. And then he added: "The performance in the 1980's is even less encouraging, with the exception of 1984."

The figures "bring out the contradictions in world trade, which threaten to frustrate the best intentions of the GATT agreements," Sanguinetti said.

He insisted that the road of trade liberalization has proven to be the best for the sustained expansion of the world economy. He then stressed that no one can ignore the fact that agriculture is for many developing countries, a fundamental element of their economic, social, and political stability.

Sanguinetti concluded by asking the GATT members countries not to go for "simplistic solutions, because we are interested in a process that will permit us to see the light at the end of the tunnel within a reasonable period of time, a process through which our expectations and development can ultimately materialize."

Caputo Leaves for Conference

PY151854 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has said that at the GATT meeting in Punta del Este Argentina will propose strong demands on the agricultural issue and on the negative effects of the U.S. and EEC subsidies on our economy. Caputo made these remarks shortly before leaving for Punta del Este, where the GATT meeting is scheduled to begin today. Caputo is being accompanied by Foreign Trade Secretary Roberto Lavagna.

Caputo said that the meeting will debate very complex issues and that different countries maintain very different positions. He added that despite the fact that the GATT regulates world trade on the basis of a free trade system without subsidies or protectionist measures, the developed countries have resorted to subsidies, protectionist measures, and improper commercial practices to the detriment of developing countries.

The GATT meeting might be decisive th for Latin America's economic future and, according to regional sources, even for the stability of Latin American democracy.

GOVERNOR'S TRY TO TAKE HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX HIT

PY152327 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Sep 86 p 15

[Text] Mendoza, 15 Sep (DYN-NA) -- An attempt by Governor Felipe Santiago Llaver to take over the Nihuil hydro-electric complex, frustrated by the intervention of border guard troops on Saturday, continued to arise controversial reaction from various groups yesterday.

Opposition politicians severely criticized the action followed by Llaver and his cabinet, saying that it suited more the conduct of a monarch or of a dictator but was quite out of keeping with democratic principles and it made little sense in an increasingly impoverished nation.

The La Pampa Radical Renewal and Change Movement added that they were convinced that following the governor's move, President Raul Alfonsin would never hand over the Nihuil complex to Llaver since this could be read as giving in to forceful pressure.

On the other hand, Mendoza Radical Youth Leader Alberto Montbrun termed the governor's attitude as a "matter of principle" and lashed out against what he termed as the lukewarm, indecisive and chicken-hearted attitude of some Radicals who had refused to support Llaver.

In a statement issued by the Mendoza Commercial and Industrial Union (UCIM) expressed support for the governor, but pointed out their opinion should not be interpreted as "ignorance of what the Argentine nation represented nor an attack on its unity and strength but rather an attempt to break down the bureaucracy and centrist attitudes of state industries."

While there was almost total silence from union sources, the Light and Power Employees' Association accused the governor of playing politics and that his action had been an electoral ploy.

JOINT NAVAL MANEUVERS BEGIN IN BAHIA BLANCA

PY151829 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Argentine and Brazilian Navy ships today began the second phase of the Fraterno Octavo maneuvers being staged in Argentine waters in the Bahia Blanca area. The maneuvers will end on 21 September.

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR URUGUAY

PY140324 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2212 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (NA) -- Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark this afternoon left for Punta del Este, Uruguay, to attend a meeting of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT), which will also be attended by an Argentine delegation led by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Commenting on the GATT meeting, Clark said: "Canada and Argentina have similar positions, because we both face the same problems stemming from protectionism." [passage omitted]

U.S. TROOPS TO STAY PAST 60-DAY LIMIT

PY160123 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Relay by Cristina Corrabes]

[Text] Information which has just been released says the Bolivian Government has decided to extend the presence of U.S. troops. As you know, the initial agreement was that the U.S. troops were to stay in Bolivia for 60 days. Now the government is extending their stay for another 60 days. This information has been provided by Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal.

As you know, the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivia today reaches 60 days, the time at which they should have been withdrawn. However, they will now remain in the national territory for another 60 days.

Fight Needs Coordination

PY151946 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2115 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 13 Sep (EFE) -- Bolivian Army Commander in Chief Guillermo Velez Salmon has said the fight being conducted by U.S. troops and special forces of the Bolivian Police lacks coordination.

The joint operation, which started in Bolivia on 16 July 1986, involves: 170 military officers; 6 "Black Hawk" combat helicopters; 2 U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) planes; and a group of 15 DEA experts.

During the last joint operation, a laboratory was discovered in the Huanchaca region, northeast of Santa Cruz, 2 days after a Bolivian-Spanish scientific expedition was attacked by drug traffickers, who killed 3 people. During the operation, the military recovered the bodies of Biologist Noel Kempff, and his pilot, Juan Cochamanidis, declared the guide Franklin Navarro missing and said they could find no trace of the culprits. Velez has said: "Based on what I observed during the last operation, the support, the coordination, are not very good."

The Army commander added that the military is willing to participate in the fight against drug trafficking if President Paz Estenssoro hands down an order to do so.

During the antidrug operations, which are being conducted in three Bolivian departments that border on Peru, Brazil, and Paraguay, the combined special forces have discovered several modern cocaine laboartories that had already been dismantled and their personnel had departed. However, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy said that the operations had succeeded in stopping the production and trade of cocaine in Bolivia.

The fight against drugs in Bolivia is being conducted by the Police, through specialized departments such as the Mobile Units for Rural Areas, UMOPAR, whose members have been trained in the United States and by the National Drugs Directorate, which is being advised by the DEA.

The Bolivian Police are under the direct control of the Interior, Migration, and Justice Ministry.

'TEXT' OF GOVERNMENT-MINERS SIGNED AGREEMENT

PY151613 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Attention mining districts: At the request of our correspondents we will now read the text of the agreement signed by the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] and by the executive branch.

We will read the document again to speed up the return to normalcy of activities in the nationalized mines. Herewith the text of the document:

Agreement between the government and the FSTMB [subhead]

1. The Bolivian Mining Corporation [Comibol] will retain all production and service units and will preserve its ownership of nationalized mines in accordance with the constitution.

To reorganize the mines, Comibol will adopt every technical, administrative, or financial measure required to reduce and eliminate the deficits experienced by each mine. To this end, the government will take into account the Comibol reorganization policy and the points agreed upon in this document.

Before closing down a production or service organization, Comibol will seek the opinion of professional organizations such as universities, [word indistinct], and other independent, capable organizations, which should render their opinion without delay.

2. The decentralization of Comibol is designed to promote debureaucratization: It is not a maneuver to close down mines. The decentralization will encompass administrative, technical, economic, and financial aspects.

In accordance with his capabilities, the general manager will provide financial assistance for the recovery of each industrial or service unit. The decisionmaking power will rest with the manager. This does not mean, however, that the manager should not consult the workers when their interests are at stake. The basic goal should be to promote the common good of the enterprise.

3. In accordance with the basic objective of promoting the recovery of state-owned mines, an effort should be made to eliminate primarily those factors related to high costs and, consequently, to deficits.

Educational and health services have been transferred to the National Treasury. These services will be rationalized and reorganized on the basis of the people's needs.

Technical studies conducted by Comibol and other advisers have recommended that the total work force of Comibol should total approximately 13,000 workers. These guidelines will be used as a reference when systematically implementing the overall recovery program.

4. The government does not seek to impose a cooperative system on Comibol mines and it will thus respect the workers' right to make a free choice. Studies on this subject will determine whether a cooperative system is feasible under terms and conditions of the mines. Therefore, no leases will be granted until these studies are completed.

5. The relocation policy is not just an administrative action designed to dismiss workers, but rather it is an action taken by the government to create new jobs and to reactivate the Bolivian western region, particularly in Potosi and Oruro Departments.

To this end, the Labor and Labor Development Ministries will implement a national employment program. Thus, those public projects under way and related measures will be defined and supervised by regional development corporations in cooperation with the civic committees of Oruro and Potosi. Financial resources should also be allocated to implement this plan to give jobs to the unemployed, especially to miners.

6. The creation of jobs through mining, service, agricultural, industrial, agribusiness, and mixed projects, will be promoted to reactivate economic activities in the western region of Bolivia. These projects will be implemented in cooperation with regional development corporations and with the civic committees of Ouro and Potosi departments.

7. In accordance with the repeated exhortations made by the bishops and in the face of the serious national crisis, it has been agreed that all those detained and banished will be immediately released to promote true social relaxation. To this end, the government will release those citizens detained or banished, thus respecting union rights. [Words indistinct] indefinite general strike and all hunger strikes related to this conflict, as well as every other coercive measure.

This is the full text of the agreement signed by the government and the FSTMB. This newscast is being relayed by a network of mining stations, which are thus providing detailed information on the agreement.

COB Issues Statement on Deal

PY151619 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] yesterday urged all workers to strengthen the labor movement through its union organizations. The call was made in a document approved during an emergency national assembly held yesterday to discuss the church-sponsored agreement which was signed by mining leaders and government officials.

The COB document says that the latest miners' action, which was joined by the workers and people of Bolivia, has once again confirmed the Bolivian people's unshakeable determination to build a more just society, without exploiters or exploited. In its resolution, the COB document states:

1. The national hunger strike will be maintained until every fellow worker detained, banished, or exiled for political or union reasons is released in compliance with the agreement.

All charges brought by the government against union leaders must also be dropped.

2. All workers are urged to unite behind the COB and all union organizations.

3. The COB hereby confirms its decision to continue its struggle to force the lifting of the state of siege, the repeal of the tax reform law, nonpayment of the foreign debt, the expulsion of U.S. troops from Bolivian territory, and the establishment of adequate socioeconomic standards of living for the Bolivian people.

The COB states it is too early to fully measure the true significance and the political, and socioeconomic consequences of the latest agreement. However, it notes that the unity of the labor movement of the Bolivian people must be preserved at all cost.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED BY POLICE -- A total of 63.8 kilos of cocaine base has been seized in various settlements of Chimbore, in Chapare, part of Cochabamba Department. Interior Ministry officials have made a detailed report on the operation conducted by personnel of the Mobile Units for Rural Areas (UMOPAR). [Text] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86 PY]

DISCREPANCIES WITH U.S., SARNEY VISIT VIEWED

PY151447 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Planning Minister Joao Sayad has said that the renegotiation of the foreign debt is the most important factor for Brazil's economic growth. He believes that Brazil and the United States will continue to have difficulties in their relations. Sayad added that Brazil will try to defend its interests and make its creditors understand the situation. The minister said that President Jose Sarney's visit to the United States was basically political in nature. He admitted though, that the objectives of the trip also involved the need to reduce the flow of currency abroad, so that Brazil may increase its imports.

For his part, Rubens Ricupero, presidential adviser for international affairs, has said that the discrepancies between Brazilian and U.S. officials are normal and that they are part of bilateral negotiations. Ricupero stressed that U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker himself said that the Brazilian Government's firm position has shown that Brazil has achieved maturity and that the two countries can now talk on an equal footing.

GOVERNMENT CONCLUDES BUSINESS DEAL WITH CUBA

PY160150 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] The news criculated yesterday morning in New York, among members of the Brazilian delegation who are accompanying President Jose Sarney on his visit to the United States. It as also confirmed in Brasilia by the Foreign Ministry: Brazil has concluded its first business deal with Cuba. The Cuban Government will sell Brazil scrap iron to be reprocessed into steel and cast iron, materials that are indispensable for the Brazilian carmaking industry. Brazilian car makers have been complaining about the difficulty in purchasing cast iron locally.

Other business deals are being discussed with the Cuban Government, such as, the purchase of special tobacco leaves for the manufacture of cigars, and rum, the traditional Cuban-made alcoholic beverage. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry affirms that these operations are normal and that they reflect the complete reestablishment of diplomatic relations.

CREDITOR BANK AGREEMENT CONCLUDED ON DEBT

PY061943 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Sep 86 p 30

[Text] Yesterday, Brazil concluded with creditor banks an agreement to roll over $16.3 billion in medium- and long-term debts that have partly matured in 1985 and will partly mature in 1986, and to maintain $15.2 billion in short-term credits. The Director for Foreign Debt Affairs at the Central Bank, Antonion de Padua Seixas, 53, announced yesterday that Round 3 of the Brazilian debt renegotiation has been concluded, without the express consent of the Mellon Bank from Pennsylvania, United States.

Now Brazil has until March 1987 to reach a new agreement -- possibly a multiyear agreement -- to complete the rollover of the short-term debt and the portion of medium- and long-term commitments that mature this year. With the completion of Round 3 of negotiations, as announced by Padua Seixas at 2000 last night -- on the eve of the expected date -- Brazil has formalized the commitment to reschedule over a 7-year period the $6.7 billion medium- and long-term debt that matured in 1985.

The $9.6 billion that falls due this year will have its rollover schedule defined in the next round of negotiations. Since January 1986, the spread (the risk-added rate above basic interest rate of the Euromarket) that Brazil will pay on $16.3 billion of the debt renegotiated in Round 3 is to be reduced from 2 percent to 1.125 percent. Padua Seixas reported that the formal adherence by the debtor banks has considerably surpassed the contractual minimum of 95 percent of the commitments' value.

The fact that the Mellon Bank stayed out of the Round 3 neogtiations did not prevent the other creditor banks from maintaining 96 percent of $9.8 billion in commercial credit and 97 percent of $5.4 billion in inter-bank deposits. Since the 95 percent minimum of the commitments' value have been maintained with a couple of percentage points to spare. The Central Bank director Padua Seixas affirmed that the creditors responsible for the remainder 4 and 3 percent will have to accept the position of the majority or draw their money under provisions agreed on between the Central Bank and the Creditor Banks Advisory Committee.

Planning Minister Joao Sayad, 40, told FOLHA yesterday that now that the renegotiation of $31.5 billion in short-, medium, and long-term debts that matured in 1985, and will mature in 1986 is over, the Brazilian Government will begin discussing with the creditors the strategy of multi-year renegotiation of the entire foreign debt. According to Minister Sayad, this strategy will follow two basic objectives: "We will try to spread our remittances abroad, and to obtain reasonable interest rates."

He said that to pursue those objectives, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro will accompany President Jose Sarney in his trip to the United States, and then go to Europe to maintain contacts with creditor banks. Confirming that the Brazilian Government will try to limit the service of interest on the foreign debt to 2.5 percent of the GDP per year, Minister Sayad added: "We have to have a guarantee that the country will not be vulnerable to pressure caused by the foreign debt."

PINOCHET SAYS NATIONAL ATTITUDE 'SHAMEFUL'

PY160314 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Relay from Government House by Reporter Eliana Enriquez]

[Text] Good evening. President Augusto Pinochet today said that the country is once again submerged in politics. Everyone wants to become the president of the Republic, a senator, or a deputy, the president said adding that if the country does not unite to face Marxism, it is condemned to fail and disappear as a nation. President Pinochet made these statements when thanking the retired generals and admirals for a luncheon held in commemoration of Army day.

During his improvised speech, Pinochet asserted that the violent actions which have occurred in the country were organized by the Soviet-Communist aggression against Chile. I do not believe Russia cares whether Pinochet or anyone else rules Chile, the chief of state said, adding that the USSR is fighting to dominate the world, so therefore, it is looking for a springboard in America, and particularly in the Pacific Ocean.

Pinochet also said he was sure the actions undertaken by Communism will continue, adding that it is shameful that instead of organizing ourselves to confront such a situation, the country is struggling with political activities.

[Begin Pinochet recording] That is why it is worrisome that instead of organizing ourselves, we are struggling with political activities, mainly the politicians. I compare these politicians -- and now I recall my dear friend and teacher Anibal Mancilla -- with the case of the Spaniards who were invading Concepcion Bay while O'Higgins was fighting against Carrera, and Carrera against (Rosas), and (Rosas) against.... That is, the same events that happened years ago seem to be repeating themselves today.

We are once again submerged in politics. Everyone wants to be the president of the Republic, a senator, or a deputy, when the most important thing gentlemen, is the Republic. If we are not united, we are condemned to fail, to disappear as a nation. [end recording].

Pinochet said he trusts and hopes that the country will react against Marxism, and he added that the Armed Forces are the only bastion capable of confronting it.

Afterward, he said that the 7 September attack against him was the focal point of a process which began with the discovery of clandestine arms caches and which will continue with the arrival in Chile of many exiled Chileans.

In conclusion, General Pinochet insisted that the weapons found so far represent only a third or a half of the total amount that really exist in the country.

CHILEAN OPPOSITIONIST ON ANTI-PINOCHET MOVES

PM151555 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 10 Sep 86 p 4

[Interview with unnamed representative of Chile's Manuel Rodriguez Popular front by Alberto Flores D'Arcais in Rome — date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome — "Pinochet must be physically eliminated, because he is the sole obstacle on the path to democracy." The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] representative is in no doubt; the precise aim of Sunday night's attack was to kill the Chilean dictator.

It is not possible to secure official confirmation from Santiago — communications with the Chilean capital have been virtually severed because of the state of emergency — that the spectacular action on the El Manzano bridge was the guerrilla group's work, but nor has a denial come from the underground "commanders."

Hence, everything suggests there was no provocation, no attempt at a "self-staged coup" by Pinochet; just a demonstration that the "Rodriguezists'" "combat units" now have such firepower as to be able to strike directly at the dictatorship's heart.

The representative of the "Front" — which even in Italy remains semiunderground for security reasons — did not conceal his disappointment at the failed attack: "It is difficult to know how it went, because out of four cars only the one in which Pinochet rode succeeded in escaping. It is known that he is accustomed to changing cars frequently and that he has many identical cars precisely in order to make identificaion difficult. But, there is no doubt that the dictator was extremely lucky."

[D'Arcais] When did you decide to kill Pinochet?

[Interviewee] Elminating the dictator was certainly not one of our initial aims. The decision was taken recently, following a careful assessment of the political situation. Until a few months ago, to assassinate Pinochet -- assuming that it was possible -- would have been a mistake; it would have provoked an adverse reaction, even within the opposition parties. Today, we believe this is no longer so; it is clear to everybody, in Chile and abroad, that the only violence is that of the regime. A peaceful solution with a Pinochet who voluntarily agrees to step aside is pure utopia.

"We Recognize Parties" [subhead]

[D'Arcais] And what will the Front do once Pinochet has been eliminated?

[Interviewee] Our aim is to lead the country to a democratic system. We recognize the political legitimacy of the parties which have struggled against the dictatorship over the past few years — of all the parties, including the Christian Democratic Party -- and since we are convinced there is no other Pinochet, that there is no internal military alternative to the regime, we believe that by eliminating the dictator the way will be cleared for a provisional government which will then have the task of fully restoring democracy and the constitutional state.

[D'Arcais] How is the Front organized?

[Interviewee] The mainstay is composed of the "combat units" -- small armed groups which carry out sabotage actions, such as blowing up high-tension pylons, or demonstrative actions such as the abduction of senior officers. When Colonel Haberle was abducted last month and released safe and sound after a few days, a clear message was conveyed to the Chilean Army: The Front is capable of striking at even the officers close to Pinochet but has no intention of killing them. It is a way of forcing them to distance themselves from Pinochet, of persuading them to restore freedom to our people. Besides the "units," there are the militias, composed of all those who want to join in the Front's struggle even without going completely underground. They are mostly young people from the "poblaciones" -- the enormous working class districts of Santiago where people are dying of hunger and where the regime's repression is fiercest. These militias are trained in self-defense, in using street weapons -- Molotov cocktails, bolts, three-pointed spikes -- in order to resist Army units during street demonstrations. These activists also carry out other actions such as people's expropriations and raids on supermarkets.

[D'Arcais] Who are the leaders?

[Interviewee] The Front originated 14 December 1983 from a group of members of several parties who reached the conclusion that the peaceful struggle was losing, that it was necessary to respond to the dictatorship with its own weapons. The leaders come from that original group; they are the "commanders" who comprise the national leadership.

[D'Arcais] The Front is regarded as the armed wing of the Chilean Communist Party.

[Interviewee] We are no party's armed wing; we have called on the members of all parties, the ordinary people, young people, and students to join our structures. We have no political ideology, we are not like the urban guerrilla groups of the seventies, nor do we intend to form a people's army to pit against Pinochet's Army. We are well aware that it would be a losing struggle; the Chilean Army is one of the best trained on the continent of Latin America. We want primarily to demonstrate by our actions that it is a vulnerable army, that it is possible to pit yourself against the dictatorship, even with its own weapons.

[D'Arcais] In a recent appeal to the Armed Forces, you urged the troops "not to fire on the people and to abandon Pinochet." Have you had any response?

[Interviewee] There have already been some cases of desertion; troops who have left the regiments and joined us underground. There are also those who have joined the Front but remained within the Army.

[D'Arcais] Is it they who enabled you to determine Pinochet's route?

[Interviewee] As I have said, I have no precise information as yet about the attack, but we certainly have our military within the Chilean Armed Forces; Pinochet can be watched in some way.

[D'Arcais] Have you organized other attacks on Pinochet?

[Interviewee] At the end of 1984, the dictator was opening the Santiago International Fair. Bombs were thrown at the platform: crude devices which exploded 3 meters away from Pinochet. At that time, Pinochet's physical elimination was not an aim of the Front.

The opportunity was taken to carry out a demonstrative action -- a kind of warning. There were no casualties at the Fair, but some people began to be afraid.

"We Are Not Terrorists" [subhead]

[D'arcais] Almost all the Chilean parties describe you as terrorists. Do you not believe that your actions could play into the dictatorship's hands, encourage an even more fierce repression?

[Interviewee] In 1984 and 1985, the Front"s activity has proceeded primarily through bloodless dynamite actions. Electricity pylons were frequently blown up in order to plunge the country into pitch darkness. Then abduction of Carabineros and troops began, until Col Haberle's abduction. They were all released safe and sound. This is not terrorism. As far as Pinochet is concerned, the decision to eliminate him physically seems to us an act of justice, as well as being the only way to restore democracy in Chile.

[D'Arcais] What about the many arsenals discovered by the police? There has been talk of thousands of weapons, mostly from the Soviet Union or the socialist bloc countries.

[Interviewee] Those arsenals are a colossal frame-up by the regime. We seized the only weapons we possess in chile through raids on arsenals and through abductions of troops and policemen. The FPMR is a Chilean group which is struggling for its country's freedom without any assistance other than that of the Chilean people. [passage omitted]

STATUS REPORT ON ARRESTS UNDER STATE OF SIEGE

PY160200 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Reliable Interior Ministry sources have reported that 33 [number as heard] people remain under arrest in different locations since the state of siege was declared.

The sources reported that the following people are under arrest in Carabineros stations: Andrea Palma Salamanca, Juan Luis (Justine) Villega, Mario Arameda Espinoza, Rafael Marotto Perez, Ricardo Lagos Escobar, Rene Tapia Tapia, and Eugenio Valenzuela Carvajal.

Meanwhile, the following people have been arrested by the National Intelligence Center [CNI]: Juan (Avendano) Tapia, Claudio Alfaro Quintana, Jose (Santiago) Zapata, Mario Hayas Olivares, Claudio Molina Donoso, and Claudio Venegas (Brinaux) who is detained in a Carabineros station with Carlos Diaz Santiago. Some other people arrested by the CNI are: Alfredo Castillo Junior, Victor Tapia (Lobio), Jose Faundes Vazquez, Isabel Araya Segovia, Arnoldo Diaz (Celis), Ivan Soto Mercado, Ermengildo Carrasco Sepulveda, Mario Lopez Bravo, who is in a Carabineros station together with Alejandro Hales and Luis Mena Matamala, and Pascual Barreza Barraza.

The following is a list of arrested people in CNI stations in Santiago: Raul Vazquez Lopez, Alberto Vergara Perez, Manuel Miranda Chavez, Irineo Ponce Fuente Alba, Ricardo Mondaca, and Domingo (Aldial) Mondaca.

This was the list of arrested people in Santiago as a consequence of the state of siege measures.

Leaders Held by Carabineros

PY131456 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean Socialist Leader Ricardo Lagos, and Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] leaders German Correa, Patricio Hales, and Rafael Moroto, together with 10 other detainees, were transferred today from an investigative police station to a Carabineros police station.

The 14 people, including Pascual Barraza, a minister during Salvador Allende's administration, were arrested on 8 September by order of the Interior Ministry, after the state of siege was imposed in the country.

According to a government communique released on 10 September, 30 other people have been at the disposal of the Interior Ministry since 8 September.

The state of siege, which restricts constitutional guarantees and individual freedoms, was adopted after the attack on President Pinochet on 7 September on a mountain road. Five of his bodyguards were killed in the attack. Relatives of the arrested people said that the charges against the leftist leaders are still unknown.

Meanwhile, the Navy announced it has detained five Communist Party members after raiding a house in Valparaiso, 140 km west of Santiago. A small printing press and subversive papers were found there.

GOVERNMENT TO RESTRICT RETURN OF EXILES

PY151525 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 14 Sep (AFP) -- According to official reports disclosed in Santiago, the military government of President Augusto Pinochet will restrict the return of Chilean opposition members living in exile following the escalation of subversive activities that were unleashed 2 months ago.

During the last 3 years, either by its own decision or by foreign pressure, the government has allowed the return of some exiled Chileans, but maintained a firm prohibition on about 3,000 prominent dissidents.

The list of undesirables mainly consists of ministers and officials of the overthrown government of deceased President Salvador Allende and leaders of the center and leftist parties that supported him. After Allende's fall in 1973, the number of Chileans living in exile totaled about 100,000, distributed in the Americans, Africa, and Europe, according to figures released by the Catholic Church and the Chilean Human Rights Commission.

Since 1983, the government has expressly authorized the return of several thousand exiles and erased many names from the black list. The government was also planning to announce this month a new and important extention of the list of exiles who will be allowed to return.

However, President Pinochet on 11 September, announced that the liberalization plan and all new policies have been suspended following the 7 September unsuccessful attack on his life. Pinochet said that some of the people who were allowed to return actively participated in the attack against him, as well as in other operations.

Reliable sources have indicated that an eventual evaluation of the situation of the opposition members who have returned may also include people who are only suspected of having links with subversion and who are considered potentially dangerous by the government. Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Cuadra has pointed out as examples the cases of exiles Cesar Bunster and Sergio Buschmann, both alleged members of the proscribed Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

Buschmann seems to be involved in the smuggling last July of automatic rifles and explosives for the leftist guerrillas, and Bunster as one of the organizers of the ambush on President Pinochet in which five guards were killed. The sources indicated that the two men recently returned from exile.

CANCELLATION OF U.S. PRIESTS' VISAS RESCINDED

PY160244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 16 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Military Government today withdrew the 15-day deadline that it had given U.S. priests Thomas Henehan Devry and Terence Cambias Gaffney to leave the country and has granted them residence visas, church sources reported today.

A representative of the Maryknoll Order, to which the two priests belong, explained that the Chilean Interior Ministry has extended the priests' residence visas effective from the last day of the 15 day temporary stay that the government had authorized. He emphasized this means that the order to leave the country given to the priests has thus been cancelled. [passage omitted]

RADIO CHILEAN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDS PANEL

PY160142 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1441 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 15 Sep (EFE) -- "Radio Chilena," which belongs to the Catholic Church, reported that "in view of the situation the country is experiencing" it has decided to temporarily suspend the broadcast of its "Improvisando" radio program.

Directed by its creator, Publicist Jaime Celedon, "Improvisando" had a large audience because it offered a dialogue between politicians from different political trends.

In a public statement, "Radio Chilena" executives noted that in adopting this decision "we were also thinking about the situation of one of the members of the program's panel, Socialist Party Leader Ricardo Lagos, who is presently under arrest and to whom we express our solidarity."

Since the enforcement of the state of siege in Chile, the media is subjected to news restrictions. In addition, the authorities have closed two international news agencies, REUTER and ANSA.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE TRAFFICKER SOUGHT BY U.S.

PA131756 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 3-A

[By Edgar Torres]

[Excerpts] Justice Minister Eduardo Suescun Monroy has said that the release of Evidaliny Garzon de Escobar, whose request for extradition was presented by the United States, was done in accord with the law and added that extending her stay in prison would have been an open violation of the law.

Suescun Monroy said that President Belisario Betancur had approved the extradition of Mrs Garzon de Escobar to the United States, but decided to postpone turning her over to the U.S. authorities.

The decision was based on a clause in the treaty signed between the two countries. The clause states that the transfer of the person requested can be postponed until the legal process against that person has been completed in the country accepting the extradition request.

The woman was arrested in Bogota at the request of a U.S. federal court on the charge of conspiring to introduce large quantities of cocaine into the United States.

The woman, wife of Severo Escobar, former Conservative Party leader in Cundinamarca, who has also been convicted for drug trafficking in the United States, was released on Saturday [6 September].

According to the DEA, the woman was a member of the organization founded by her husband and drug traffickers Jose Antonio Cabrera Sarmiento and Victor Eduardo Mera Mosquera, who were recently arrested.

Ginet Merchan Calderon of Choachi, Cundinamarca, the general municipal court judge, ruled on the provincial release within the framework of other charges filed against Mrs Garzon de Escobar for betrayal of trust. [passage omitted]

M-19 CREATES BATTALION OF AMNESTIED PEOPLE

PA130417 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 3-A

[Text] A new guerrilla group called Liberty Battalion [Batallon Libertad] has been created by the M-19. This new guerrilla group will be made up of 400 amnestied people and will be led by Jaime Charria, former leader of the Ecuadoran "Alfaro Lives" group.

The information, released to the press by the amnestied people who live in Bogota, reveals that this movement was basically created to support the operations carried out by the America Battalion.

The spokesmen said that the Liberty Battalion will operate in the departments of Caqueta, Huila, and Cauca and in part of the Putamayo region, and that some members of the group had already been sent to the eastern mountain range.

"Once again we wish to launch our offensive from Caqueta because it was in that area where the M-19 was born with the creation of the sourthern front," the spokesmen added.

Likewise, it was learned that the weapons the new guerrillas will be using were supplied by Libyan and Cuban traffickers. Fifteen of the 20 guerrillas who will lead the group in the future were trained in Cuba and Libya.

The ammestied people justified their return to the armed struggle on the alleged attitude adopted by the authorities, whom they accuse of arresting and harrassing them merely because they had been members of the guerrilla movement who wished to rejoin civilian life.

They added that they are tired of the government not keeping its promises, and for this reasons they decided to return to the armed struggle. The spokesmen added that they financed their return with part of the money the former government gave them.

The spokesmen concluded by saying that, at this moment, the only alternative that the government has left them has been the alternative of arms.

BRIEFS

NEW DEPUTY MINISTERS DESIGNATED -- Yesterday the government announced the designation of Maria del Pilar Roca Jaramillo as deputy minister of justice; Carol Botero Lara, deputy minister of health; and Fernando Paneso Serna, deputy minister of economic development. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Sep 86 pp 1-a, 7-b PA]

ARMY OFFICER DISMISSED ON DRUG CHARGES -- Bogota, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Colombian Army Major Alvaro Gutierrez was discovered by police in possession of 80 kg of cocaine and dismissed from the Army, military sources announced today. Gutierrez is being held incommunicado in a military installation north of Bogota [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 11 Sep 86 PA]

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION FUND -- The Board of Directors of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, Ecopetrol, approved yesterday the creation of the Petroleum Exploration Fund [Fondo de Exploracion de Petroleo], which had been previously announced by the mines and energy minister. The fund will be financed with Ecopetrol funds and other resources the government may allocate. The fund will be used solely for Ecopetrol's exploration activities in accordance with the plans and programs approved by the board of directors. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 3 PA]

FOUR DEAD IN BANK HOLDUP BY SUBVERSIVE GROUP

PA120445 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The holdup this morning of a branch of the Production Bank [Banco de la Producion] in northern Quito, which was presumably the work of a commando of the subversive Alfaro Lives movement, ended today of approximately 1330. The preliminary toll is three guerrillas and one police captain dead.

The captain died at approximately 1200 at the Military Hospital. The bodies of the three communists [as heard] -- one of whom has been unofficially identified as Hamet Vasconez -- were taken out by the National Police and taken to [words indistinct]. The sweeping police operation between Manosca and America Streets ended at 1330 this afternoon, and it has been learned that one of the members of Alfaro Lives has been arrested and taken to the criminal investigation offices. [passage omitted]

'Alfaro Lives' Leader Killed

PA160040 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Quito, 15 Sep (AFP) -- Arturo Jarrin, commander in chief of the Ecuadoran subversive movement "Alfaro Lives," confirmed the death of one of the group's leaders, Hamet Vasconez, last Thursday during a clash with the police, according to a communique released in Quito by the Alfarists today.

Vasconez died together with two young militants of "Alfaro Lives," when the police raided a home where the subversives were hiding after having robbed a branch of the Bank of Production located in the northern part of the city. According to the communique, Vasconez did not take part in the bank assault but was at the home where his two companions arrived with the booty.

The communique adds that the late leader was the proponent, founder, and commander of the America Battalion, "which is fighting for democracy in Colombia," in addition to having struggled with the Salvadoran guerrillas. "We do not request mercy, and we will steadfastly continue the struggle against the oligarchy," said the communique signed by Jarrin, one of the persons most sought by the police and for whom a 5-million sucre (some $50,000) reward has been offered. The commander in chief of "Alfaro Lives" reiterated his appeal to the police to "not struggle between brothers," and asked the officers "not to spill Ecuadoran blood."

President Denounces Violence

PA121530 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero said that there is political violence and terrorism in the country. He stressed that yesterday's incident during the holdup of a bank as well as other previous incidents were not actions of criminal but of political violence and were directed from very high levels. President Febres Cordero stated briefly that the incident is one more painful chapter of many that the country has unfortunately been experiencing at a time when Ecuadoreans should join forces to struggle against a crisis that is weighing us down and demanding the greatest determination and the united spirit of struggle of all the Ecuadorean people.

REPORT ON PLRA LEADER SAGUIER'S ARREST

PY140143 Paris AFP in Spanish 0005 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Asuncion, 13 Sep (AFP) -- Witnesses told AFP that opposition leader Miguel Abdon Saguier of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), whom the police have sought for 15 days after he went underground, was today arrested in Ypacarai, 37 km east of Asuncion, among a crowd of about 3,000 people who cheered him.

In a spectacular act, avoiding the strict control of approximately 600 policemen who virtually took over that city to prevent the opposition's participation in the festivities marking the 99th anniversary of the city, Saguier was able to attend a mass and a folk music festival before being arrested by the police.

Saguier was spotted among a crowd of approximately 3,000 people who were inside the church grounds and was then chased by the well-armed security forces who created panic and stampeded the people. Saguier had a temporary reprieve when Priest Benito Paez, the church's pastor, hid him in his bedroom.

Witnesses reported the police force, headed by officer Schreiber, chief of the Public Order Department, immediately took two hostages. One hostage was the son of Deputy Luis Becker, the main leader of the Colorado Party precinct in Ypacarai. The police then offered to exchange the two hostages for Saguier.

After a 3-hour negotiation, the PLRA leader decided to give himself up under the condition that the police take him directly to the Tacumbu Prison (Asuncion) without going through the police headquarters which opposition members dislike because of its unhealthy conditions.

Saguier went underground in disagreement with the accusation of sedition and disobeying the law which Attorney General Clotildo Jimenez made against him. With regard to the warrant for his arrest, Saguier said the Paraguayan judicial branch is an instrument of the executive branch to legalize political persecution.

Saguier left the church accompanied by the priest and police officer Schrieber to the cheers of the people who shouted: Murderers, Murderers .... against the policemen. The crowd also shouted: The people united will never be defeated, the military dictatorship is going to come to an end, olele, olala, is going to come to an end in Chile and Paraguay. They also shouted other antigovernment slogans.

Meanwhile, dozens of people were held temporarily on Road 2, linking Ypacarai with Asuncion, and were then forced to return to Asuncion. The people who were not able to get to Ypacarai were musical groups, politicians, students and labor and peasant leaders.

Youth Sector Holds Meeting

PY120259 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] The Youth Sector of the PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party] yesterday held a rally in the Itaugua Churchyard. The change of venue was due to heavy police deployment in Capiata, where they had previously planned to hold the rally.

It is interesting to see that the police personnel in charge of preventing the rally were successfuly deceived by the sudden change of plans. This was evident by the fact that the road leading to Capiata and the town itself were under heavy police surveillance, while in the town of Itaugua, where the "authentics" suddenly appeared and held their meeting, there was no police deployment at all. Only some 30 minutes after the rally had finished, did police forces appear in Itaugua to learn that they had been fooled by the rally organizers. Equally ineffective was the Fire Department truck parked near the site originally announced as being the PLRA gathering place.

The most remarkable part of the short meeting was the presence of Dr Miguel Abdon Saguier, who is wanted for "sedition." This politician has chosen to ignore the warrant for his arrest because he he sees it as "political persecution."

The wanted leader delivered a short speech, and again disappeared, thus confirming tht he has no intention of obeying the judicial resolution. Before Abdon Saguier's speech, Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes and Juan Masi Guggiari addressed the audience.

When the police forces arrived at the site of the rally, they arrested some participants who had remained behind. Among those detained were Juan Torales, secretary of the PLRA committee of Itaugua, also Rodolfo Gonzalez and Martin Sanemann, members of the PLRA Youth Sector. Saneman is a reporter of the newspaper EL PUEBLO.

"Our presence here is a testimony of our unbreakable will to be free," said Abdon Saguier, who attended the PLRA meeting in Itaugua, despite the warrant for his arrest.

Saguier added: "We are willing to create a popular and democratic renewal movement that will grant democracy to all Paraguayans, just as we deserve as human beings. We are not here to resurrect or reinvigorate outmoded processes. It is high time for the Paraguayan people to say enough, and to put an end to 32 years of ignominious dictatorship."

Saguier also said: "This is my message, and for that message I have run the risk of coming to share this moment with you. Government supporters can do as they please, while our fellow party members in Capiata are detained just because they want to exercise their constitutionally guaranteed rights."

In conclusion, he said: "Not one Liberal will surrender, and once more, we will carry forward the banner of our dignity and struggle until democracy triumphs."

STATE COUNSELOR FIRED FROM BANK BOARD

PY101947 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] National Development Bank Board Member Agronomist Carlos Romero Arza has been removed from his post. During a special meeting, the Council of State yesterday approved the appropriate resolution of the executive branch and two additional appointments made by the National Development Bank Board.

Agronomist Romero Arza has admitted his removal apparently is the political price for his growing criticism of the government. However, Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro has denied this criticism is the cause for the dismissal. "I believe his term was about to end, or there may have been some other reason," Montanaro said.

Romero Arza walked out of the Council room a few minutes after the meeting started. The Council continued the meeting, and then approved the appointments submitted by the executive branch.

Counselor Romero Arza was replaced by Mr Ali Hetter Dami, and H. Gomez was appointed to replace Dr R. Palacios. Dr Julio Rejis Sanguina was reappointed president of the National Development Bank Board.

For the time being, Romero Arza remains a member of the Council of State, but whether or not he will remain is already uncertain, because to be a member of the Council of State, one has to represent the agriculture and livestock sector.

Asked about the reasons leading to Romero Arza's replacement, Dr Montanaro, the president of the Council of State, said that the executive branch "does not have to give any reasons. It is the sole right of the president of the Republic, as chief executive, to appoint or remove ministers or bank board members before or after they end their terms."

Upon leaving the meeting and giving his opinion on the measure against him, Romero Arza said: "A man's behavior must be judged by other men and by the people. I am only concerned over what the people say, and not over what could be the result of an unfair resolution."

The former board member of the National Development Bank has recently been conducting political activities within the party harshly critical of the government administration. Apparently, his removal from this important post will not change his critical stance. In this regard, Romero Arza said that his political approach "will become increasingly more firm."

Concerning the latter statement by Romero Arza, a highly placed member of the Colorado Party Executive Board has said Romero Arza "may become increasingly firm," all that will accomplish "is make him an outcast in his own party." It is very likely that within a short time, Romero Arza will also cease to be a member of the Council of State. The same thing may happen to him at the Council of State. The same thing may happen to him at the Colorado Party Executive Board during the next party convention if his political line does not have the necessary support.

Concerning the meeting held yesterday by the Council of State, it may be stated the meeting is uncommon for this time of the year, especially when Congress is fully active.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES 'PIA VESTA' CASE

PY131510 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 0250 GMT 13 Sep 86

[No video available]

[Text] Foreign Minister Alan Wagner has referred to the mysterious case of the Pia Vesta after being questioned by the congressional Customs Committee.

The congressional committee investigating the Pia Vesta case, which is chaired by Deputy Hector Vargas Zayas, met this afternoon to receive the report of Minister Wagner and the Peruvian naval attache in Panama.

After the session, Minister Wagner said that arms trafficker David Duncan will come to Lima at the request of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to tell the committee who hired him.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Has any Peruvian diplomat already contacted David Duncan in the United States?

[Wagner] About 10 days ago, our consul in Miami met with Duncan, who reiterated what was reported by the media. That is, that he is the owner of the shipment and that this was a, quote, commercial, unquote, transaction. He said he is willing to give detailed information about the people involved in this operation, but he did not mention any names.

[Reporter] Didn't he give the information to the Peruvian envoy?

[Wagner] No. He said he would give such information at the right moment, but he refused to tell our consul in Miami.

[Reporter] Then, would you confirm that this is a case of contraband?

[Wagner] I do not wish to make any judgment about the result of the investigation being carried out by this committee. This is evidently a weapons trafficking case. This is obvious by the sort of documents used and the fake, nonexistent, companies that were used. Therefore we have a case of weapons trafficking.

[Reporter] Minister, you said that David Duncan has not given any document to our consul in Miami. To whom does he believe he must give such documents?

[Wagner] He said he will give them to someone especially assigned to accept them. We will determine whom he believes is entitled to receive the documents. Of course, the most convenient thing would be for Mr Duncan, who so openly claims to be the owner of this shipment and who claims it is a commercial transaction, to come to Peru and speak for himself.

[Reporter] Has he been summoned already?

[Wagner] That is the task of the investigation committee. [end recording]

ARMY TO PUBLISH OFFICIAL NEWS MAGAZINE

PY120230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1313 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Military sources today revealed that the Uruguayan Army will soon publish a magazine to publicize the official point of view on technical and professional aspects and to prevent confusion over the Army's position. The publication, unprecedented in the country, will be headed by the Army commander, Lieutenant General Hugo Medina. It will include an editorial, and national and international news of a general nature.

The military currently has some unofficial magazines, the main one being EL SOLDADO, edited by the Military Center, which is a type of social institution. EL SOLDADO has gained an unusual reputation over the past few months for the publication of several articles of a political nature, one of which referred to the trial of officers who had violated human rights in Argentina. According to military sources, this magazine has no connection with the Army [as received] nor is it subordinate to the commanding officers.

The sources added that the Navy is also studying the possibility of introducing an official news publication.

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY ON AMNESTY LAW

PY152121 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Uruguayan Communist Party, has said in a press conference that in order to deal with the amnesty law, the clarification of human rights violations is indispensable. Arismendi began the press conference by referring to the 66th anniversary of the Communist Party:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted on historic background of Uruguayan Communist Party]

[Reporter] Mr Arismendi, since we are mostly discussing the amnesty law, can you tell us if the Uruguayan Communist Party will draft an alternate bill in opposition to the one presented by the executive branch? Will your party submit another draft law?

[Arismendi] A definite position in this regard will be adopted by the Broad Front, because we share the Broad Front's position on important political questions dealing with all aspects of national life, an attitude that favors unity, and makes the presence of the Broad Front felt in national life. Basically, we believe that the decision of whether or not to analyze a project has to be preceded by the rejection of the bill presented by the executive branch, which contains a great injustice, endangers the consolidation of democracy, and proposes impunity to actions that offend the memory and the feelings of the crushing majority of Uruguayans. Particularly those of us who, during the repressive frenzy and the regressive fascist dictatorship, have suffered in our own flesh, in the flesh of comrades, of hundreds of thousands of arrested, tortured, murdered, and missing people. [passage omitted] [end recording]

FOREIGN SECRETARY VIEWS CONTADORA PROCESS

FL130259 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2303 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today denied that Mexico's foreign policy is based on foreign pressure, since this would make a country more vulnerable and would risk our society's existence. He also confirmed Mexico's firm support of the Contadora Group in its search for peace in Central America, but he demanded that the five area countries respond positively and completely assume their obligations in the peace process. In a more critical tone, the Mexico foreign secretary said that Contadora and the Support Group will continue their diplomatic efforts but Central Americans are responsible themselves for achieving peace since Contadora cannot assume an impossible task if there is no response from the five Central American countries.

Sepulveda Amor said the eight foreign ministers who promote the peace process will meet 22 September in New York to review the achievements in the search for Central American peace.

During the press conference, given to expand the foreign police aspect of the president's fourth report, the foreign secretary said the peace process has not weakened. Nevertheless, he stressed, the diplomatic and political efforts achieved have not always received an adequate response from the countries involved in the conflict. Sepulveda Amor considered it unjust to slant (soslaya) the task of the Contadora Group and criticized the insufficient response of the Central American governments who have adopted a comfortable position based on the revision of the Peace Act. However, he said, they also have the responsibility to adopt a political policy that will achieve positive results. We cannot force anyone to sign the Peace Act, said Sepulveda Amor, and he explained that this incorporates the rights and obligations required for regional peace and includes the principles of Mexico's foreign policy which defends free self-determination for the peoples, sovereignty, and independence. [passage omitted]

FORMER CHILEAN ENVOY VIEWS PINOCHET ALLEGATIONS

PA112201 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 11 Sep 86

[By Javier Alatorre]

[Text] One of the most wanted men in Chile at this moment is Cesar Bunster, whom the military regime has accused of being the organizer of the attack on General Pinochet. His father, Alvaro Bunster, is also charged with promoting the actions against the general. However, in an exclusive interview, Alvaro Bunster, a Chilean exile in Mexico, denied the accusations of the Pinochet regime.

[Begin Bunster recording] I returned Monday afternoon to my home and began receiving calls from compatriots here in Mexico who were listening to Chilean radio with powerful receivers. They were interested in the aftermath of what happened on Sunday afternoon, and they told me about those developments.

My son was first reported as being charged with renting the automobile and the place [as heard] connected with the attack.

However, in succeeding days he was transformed into the organizer and mastermind; but now he seems to have been deprived recently of this last privileged status because, according to what I have been told yesterday in Chile they began charging me with having gone there to deliver instructions and actually being the [word indistinct] who left everything organized in March for this to happen in early September.

At any rate, the accusation against me is unimportant. The important one is the one against my son, because he is in Chile and is being sought and, I would say, tacitly faced with death either because he may be eliminated physically upon his arrest, as they have done with so many people, or because he may be subjected to a rigged process with the type of repressive legislation the junta has, which can naturally conclude with extreme penalties. This is the situation; it is truly an extremely serious situation, which of course saddens and worries me greatly. The latest information I have is that he has not been arrested. I hope this remains the case and that he will find safety, because I believe the accusation against him is absolutely groundless. [end recording]

OFFICIAL VIEWS FOREIGN DEBT SUPPORT FROM BANKS

FL141615 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0204 GMT 14 Sep 86

[By correspondent Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Excerpts] New York, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The international banking industry is unequivocally supporting the general direction of President Miguel de la Madrid's policy and Mexico's need for a recovery scheme, Mexican Under Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Francisco Suarez Davila said here today. [passage omitted] The Mexican Government has asked commercial banks to grant a $6 billion line of credit and a scheme that will allow it to reduce the interest rates, decrease the amount of the 3-month service, extend terms, and tie everything to the fluctuations of the price of oil. The Mexican proposal was submitted last Tuesday to the banks, which responded 2 days later with a counterproposal that was rejected on Friday by Mexico because it felt it did not meet the country's needs. [passage omitted] Finally, he repeated that the international banks support the Mexican president's policy of economic recovery and structural reform, but noted that the most important thing is to win the most time possible to restore our own economy to a domestic level and shore it up toward the exterior.

PRC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

FL122229 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2138 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- A PRC delegation from the State Commission of Structural Reform, headed by Song Yifens, has arrived in Mexico to learn of the changes in Mexican economy. The Chinese representative said the purpose of the visit is to learn of Mexico's experiences in economic change and the federal government's efforts in the private area in states and different organizations. Song Yifens said they were invited by the Mexican Programming and Budget Secretariat to hold high-level talks with them and members of the Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat as well as the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat. He also expressed his confidence that the trade ties between China and Mexico will increase and that a policy encouraging trade would benefit the two nations.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON MEETING WITH HABIB

PA151649 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Sep 86 pp 72, 45

[Report by Euclides M. Corro R.]

[Text] The United States feels that the peace document proposed by the Contadora Group for the Central American region is feasible "as long as this document reflects the interests not only of the area countries, but of the Latin American countries in general and those of the United States itself."

Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Abadia Arias said this yesterday following a 45-minute-long meeting with Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy for Central American affairs.

The meeting, held in utmost privacy, took place at 1400. Habib arrived at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry accompained by several high-ranking U.S. Embassy officials.

Interviewed by newsmen at the end of the meeting, Minister Abadia Arias said that there had been consensus regarding the need for "the five countries to commit themselves historically so that peace can be true and lasting, and can really help promote progress."

He added that he had also talked to the high-ranking U.S. official "about the importance of having the United States support the Contadora Group and endorse a negotiated solution in Central America. He also stressed the very important fact that there can be no partial arrangement but that, instead, a global arrangement must be reached."

For his part, Habib said very little as he left the Foreign Ministry, announcing only that he would not meet with Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle. Habib left yesterday for Washington.

Habib refused to answer any of the other questions posed to him by local and international newsmen.

Abadia, meanwhile, announced that he will leave for New York, where on 29 September he will meet with the 13 [figure as published] foreign ministers who comprise the Contadora and support Groups.

Their meeting will take place within the framework of the UN General Assembly.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH

PA151940 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1504 GMT 15 Sep 6

[Speech by Salvadoran President Jose Napolean Durrte during ceremony marking the 165th anniversary of El Salvador's independence from Spain, at Plaza Libertad in San Salvador — live].

[Text] Gentlemen representatives of all the friendly countries, ladies and gentlement:

Once again it is my honor to come before you here at Plaza Libertad on the occasion of the patriotic achievement that gave us what all Salvadorans consider as the beginning of this huge process toward the freedom of the homeland. Our forefathers began their movement at a historic moment, when the world was being thrown into confusion. The movement was led by the most illustrious men of our times, by men who had studied divine law and who had learned the duties and responsibilities of human law. The men who began our movement toward independence were priests.

But there is also something very important that we must remember. After the events of the year 1811, there was an attempted uprising on 5 November. As of that moment, our forefathers chose the path of nonviolence, they chose the path of reason and intelligence, and they were triumphant. They gave our Central American nations their independence in Guatemala in 1821. The world was given an example, an example that is still valid during the historical moments we are currently experiencing. They proved that bullets and death are not necessary to achieve the goal of freedom. Our forefathers taught us to do this using the hearts, support, and determination of our people: without the use of violence.

A year ago I stood before you on a 15 September that was very sorrowful for me. On that occasion I told you that if the terrorists had tried to make a father suffer by kidnapping his daughter; that if the terrorists had tried to make me cry, they had achieved their goal. However, they were never able to make me change my convictions; my convictions to work for the people, for the will of the people, for the feelings of the people.

I know that the people are asking for peace, want peace, and are desperately searching for peace. For this reason, 1 year ago on that sorrowful 15 September, I cam here to tell the Salvadoran people that, despite my sorrow -- a case of the man being confronted by the ruler — I would not take a step backward in the search for peace. For this reason, on 1 June 1986, when the time and the political space proved appropriate for us to resume our efforts for peace, I made a summons for the next round of talks.

That round of talks has faced all sorts of problems. That round of talks has been constantly boycotted by the extreme left, it has been constantly boycotted by the sectors that are up in arms because they do not wish to hold a dialogue for peace, they want a dialogue of war, they want a tactical dialogue, and I am not willing to allow them to use the sacred wishes for peace of our people for a dialogue for their own convenience.

I am willing to sit down and search for peace; I am willing to hold a dialogue with the people; I am willing to hold dialogue for the people, because I know that the people want us to struggle and search for peace everyday, constantly.

It is not an event to fool the people; it is not an event in which deception can be used to conceal the dictatorial process we experienced in the past, and which today we are changing for a democratic process. It is not an event to replace all our efforts with an attempt to impose another dictatorship. The Salvadoran people will never permit any form of totalitarianism to be imposed. For this reason, the effort I have put forth in the search for peace is based on the words said by the pope during his visit to San Salvador. The pope said: Let us all become craftsmen for peace; let us all become forgers of a sincere peace. This is what I have been trying to do, together with all the Salvadorans of goodwill who are also searching for this peace.

Dear Salvadorans: Yesterday you heard over the radio the report from Panama that the delegates I sent gave to me. They tell me that the rebel sectors have chosen the path of threats. They told our delegates that they would have to suffer the consequences and the rebels were going to create terrorist realities to impose their conditions. The terrorists have boycotted the possibilities of a dialogue. The terrorists have sought to argue that because the Armed Forces have been in Sesori, the area that they chose, they now want to set as a basic condition that the Armed Forces vacate a 20-km radius around Sesori; in other words, from Lempa to Gotera and from Nuevo Eden de San Juan, San Gerardo, and Ciudad Barrrios to the highway. They want the Army to leave all that area so that they can come in and seize it and then appear as if they control territory in El Salvador. This is obviously not logical. Neither is it logical to think that those areas are going to be left without any protection, because then there would be the danger that any person, that any of these madmen [enajenados] can arrive with a gun in his hand and create a situation of disorder and danger. That is way I told them I had gone to La Palma, knowing that the guerrillas were in La Palma that day of the first round of the dialogue. [sentence as heard]

I went alone and the journalists who are here were my only companions. I went amid the guerrillas. The guerrillas were in La Palma and in addition they were armed. This has been publicly admitted by the guerrilla leaders. I knew that perfectly well and nevertheless, I went to La Palma.

During the second round of the dialogue, I guaranteed total security so that the talks could be held in Ayagualo. The Salvadoran people are witnesses to how the Armed Forces gave all the protection and guarantees for the rebels who came from the mountains and from outside the country. The ambassadors are witnesses to the Ayagualo meeting. They went and were present in Ayagualo. They gave their houses [as heard] and flags to protect the rebels. This means that the Armed Forces fulfilled their duty of giving all their protection to this dialogue.

It was within this framework of responsibilities that this time I proposed the city of San Miguel. They rejected it. I proposed Chinameca, Jucuapa, Berlin, and Santiago de Maria, and they rejected them. They then proposed Perquin and Sesori. We discussed the topic. I was willing to go to Perquin if they wanted. What they did not know was that there are troops in the city of Perquin. That is why when they found this out they rejected Perquin and proposed Sesori. However, they did not know there were troops in Sesori either. But I have accepted Sesori. I have accepted the date of the 19th and I have agreed to give them every protection. I have publicly told them and I repeat it here: If they want to go to Sesori on the 19th, I will go to Sesori, and with my life I will guarantee that they will have every security because this is the Salvadoran people's reply in the search for peace.

Salvadoran people: This is the situation. If they do not accept these conditions, which are logical and sensible, I will in any case go on the 19th.

I invite all Salvadorans to go to Sesori on the 19th. If the rebel factions come, they are welcome because I am going to propose that they abandon the path of violence as a means of reaching power. And I am going to propose that they join the democratic process, because the Salvadoran people will receive them with open arms, as the father did so in today's gospel, which talks about the prodigal son.

These prodigal sons will be welcomed by the priests, by the fatherland, and by the people with open arms, without hatred or rancor. This is the message if they come. If they do not come I will still invite them to join me on 19 September in Sesori to talk to the world, to hold a mass, to pray for peace in our fatherland. Together we will invite these sectors up in arms to return to us as the prodigal son returned home, because the Salvadorans will open our arms to them and welcome them with love.

This is my message this 15 September. This is the way to remember the fatherland, it is the proper way to use our intelligence as the heroes of the independence taught us. It is what Jose Matias Delgado did when in Guatemala, he signed the important pact giving the Central American countries their independence.

Salvadoran people, may God enlighten those who are in the mountains with rifles in their hands, those who have lost their power of reason. May God enlighten them so that they will understand that things have changed in our fatherland. May God enlighten them so that they can understand that democracy requires all of its children to strengthen itself and move forward. May God enlighten Central America's leaders so that we can soon fulfill the dreams of our forefathers, uniting a free, sovereign, and independent Central America, but also uniting a Central America with liberty, justice, and, above all, respect for the liberty and democracy of the five Central American nations. This is the dream of all Salvadorans, it is the reason why every 15 September we come to this plaza to pray for the heroes of our independence, so that they can intercede for us, intercede for peace, intercede for justice, liberty, and democracy.

May God enlighten us all, may God give us the strength to continue facing this crisis, and may God help us achieve peace. Thank you. [applause]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL TALKS

PA152041 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1857 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] [Announcer] We now have statements by President Jose Napoleon Duarte during the ceremonies to mark the 165th anniversary of the country's independence. He was questioned by national and foreign journalists about his visit to Sesori on the 19th. Here is a report by Francisco Espinoza:

[Espinoza] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today confirmed that regardless of the FMLN-FDR's decision not to attend the third peace meeting in Sesori on 19 September, he will go there with his retinue. He will give the rebel leaders until midnight on 18 September to confirm whether or not they will attend. The president said the following in this regard:

[Begin recording] [Duarte] Today you heard my message to the Salvadoran people.

It is the official message of the government at this extremely important and historic moment in the search for peace. Yesterday, you also heard the official report that the delegation in Panama gave me and which I wanted you to hear directly when the delegation called me by telephone. I greatly regret that the rebels have not understood the peace message I sent them. We have made every effort. Nevertheless, my efforts do not end here because I will continue to make efforts in the search for peace. I leave open until the 19th, [corrects himself] the 18th at midnight, so that they can get in touch with me in any way and tell me that they are ready to go on the 19th. I will make all the preparations to be ready to speak with them on the 19th as I stated in my speech today. In any case, I hope that they they will recognize the effort and the feelings of the people. You have seen it and are seeing it now. We can come out to the street to see the people who are happy and peaceful. They are people who are not afraid, who are having a good time, and who are celebrating the day of the homeland. I wish the prodigal sons were also here, that the rebels were also here so that, along with all of us, they would also be celebrating this moment.

[Reporter] Mr President, regarding your statements yesterday, you said that only the guards of the presidency or of the president would be in Sesori and the Armed Forces would be on the outskirts. Is the government going to continue to maintain this position? Will there be a flexible position on this?

[Duarte] Well, I do not think there can be a more flexible position than stating that when I mobilize the entire government, the only one around the president will be his personal guards. What I have proposed is to have the city free of troops other than those that are precisely in the presidential house under my personal orders. This is the minimum protection that can be given to any person. At the same time, this security would also be given to the rebels.

[Reporter] You previously said that you would not speak with the guerrillas with weapons on the table. How can one interpret the fact that the militarization of Sesori is being maintained?

[Duarte] I am saying exactly the opposite, that there would be no troops inside the city. Therefore, there would be no weapons on the table. Instead, reason would be at the table. I am inviting them to go. I will wait for them until the 18th whether or not they are going. On the morning of the 19th I will leave here, and at 0900 I will be at Sesori.

[Reporter] Do they have to change, Mr President?

[Duarte] I think they have to give us an answer. I proposed the dialogue to them. They said they did not want to meet in Costa Rica; they said they wanted the meeting to be held in Mexico. We went to Mexico. They changed the dates three times, and we accepted the dates they proposed. Finally, again they refused to meet in Costa Rica, even though they had previously accepted Costa Rica, but they said that because Msgr Rivera y Damas revealed the venue in the homily that they did not want to meet in Costa Rica. They said that through Radio Venceremos, and they added that they wanted to meet in Mexico.

However, I proposed looking for another place to avoid problems. Thus, they proposed Panama, and we went to Panama. In the discussions in Mexico, they proposed Sesori as the venue of the dialogue, and I accepted. I had proposed San Miguel, Chinameca, Jucuapa, Berlin, Santiago de Maria, to them, but they did not accept any of those places. We all accepted Sesori.

The proposed 19 September as the date for the dialogue.

I told them that it had to be at the end of August [months as heard], because I had planned a number of [word indistinct] for that day, that is to say for the coming week, because we have the inauguration of several bridges, and of the United to Rebuild Plan, in the tactical area, that is to say, in the central zone of La Union Department, which will be the pilot zone. Thus, I had many things to do. However, I abandoned all that to hold the meeting on the 19th so I accepted to meet on 19 September. Therefore, I have accepted all their proposals. The problem is that they did not know of the presence of troops all over that area. Thus, when they realized that, they wanted us to demilitarize the area from the Lempa Riber to Arambala; from Perquin and down to San Fernando, Cuidad Barrios, Nuevo Eden de San Juan, and on to the roads that link Santiago de Maria, Jucuapa, and Chinameca. They were requesting an immense area of San Miguel Department, half of Morazan Department, half of Usulutan Department, and part of the Cabanas Department.

They wanted all that...[changes thought] their idea is to organize a center in San Fernando, Nuevo Eden de San Juan, and Cuidad Barrios, that is to say, to organize a center and then say: This is the capital; we give the orders in this area; we are all over this area, etc. They wanted to show their strength, to show their control over those areas. When they realized they did not have any control over those areas, obviously they rejected the dialogue. They have done all they can; they have tried all the possible ways [changes thought]...

You heard me yesterday when I asked by delegates. I asked them: Were you emphatic enough in telling them that we granted them all the guarantees, that we wanted to talk about peace; did you discuss the agenda to search for that peace? My delegates said yes, we did all we could, but they said no.

[Reporter] Regarding Sesori, Mr President, in Panama it was said that Msgr Rivera y Damas was supposed to tell the government delegation that there was no need for the mediator to go to Sesori, because the fronts would not attend the dialogue. Are you aware of this?

[Duarte] Well, that is normal. What we have to understand is that Msgr Rivera y Damas is a mediator, and if there is nothing to mediate because one of the sides will not attend, then there is no sense for him to go as mediator. However, he could very well attend the meeting as a bishop, just as any other bishop could go.

I will go to Sesori; I will go to the church; I will request the Sesori priest to celebrate a mass for peace. I will invite everybody. I invite all of you to attend that mass for peace.

[Reporter] Mr President, the rebels' reply seems definite. They said they will not go to Sesori, and if Msgr Rivera y Damas does not go either, what would be the sense of going to Sesori?

[Duarte] I think that the meaning is very clear. The government wants the dialogue, it wants peace. The government is fulfilling its commitment. They are the ones who do not want the dialogue, not us. I think that that is absolutely clear. Obviously, if the revolutionary fronts do not want the dialogue, then there is no sense having a dialogue, because a dialogue takes place between two parts, not one. Thus, that is the reply, and it is a categorical reply, they do not want the dialogue. [end recording]

[Espinoza] Similarly, Duarte said that he will talk with the mediator, Msgr Rivera y Damas, to continue struggling for peace, and he asserted that if the guerrilla movements accepts going to Sesori, he will keep his word of granting all the necessary security for the leaders of the groups up-in-arms. This is a report for all listeners of YSU.

Castillo Claramount Comments

PA142240 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 86 p 1 A

[Article by Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Excerpts] Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount has stated that electoral fraud -- wherever it happens -- closes political valves and is the best way to get people to press for their rights through violence.

Castillo Claramount, who is in Panama heading the official Salvadoran delegation that is meeting with the guerrillas to arrange a new round of talks in the search for peace, visited the LA PRENSA offices and granted an exclusive interview. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the meeting the Salvadoran government is holding with the guerrilla groups, mediated by the Catholic Church chiefly through Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, Castillo Claramount said that this is a continuation of the meeting held in Mexico City. "This is not a new meeting. We are going to conclude here what was left pending there. We are not going to review or change the agreements already made." On this occasion, the talks are chiefly centered on security and free movement of those who will participate in the upcoming round for peace in the Salvadoran city of Sesori.

The Salvadoran vice president emphatically stated that no "third parties" will be attending the meeting as observers. Only the number of government and guerrilla representatives agreed upon will attend. Archbishop Rivera y Damas will be the only witness.

"This way, we will avoid having third parties interpreting what will be discussed there. One thing is the intention with which one says something, and another is the interpretation a third person may give to one's words," he added.

He noted that this is the only way to ensure that "things are discussed as frankly and harshly as they should be."

FMLN's Villalobos Interviewed

PA132249 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Interview with FMLN Commander Joaquin Villalobos by unidentified announcer at "Radio Venceremos installations in Morazan Department" -- live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Announcer] Companero Commander Joaquin Villalobos, what are the specific problems preventing agreements for the holding of the third dialogue meeting between the government and our FMLN-FDR?

[Villalobos] In order to give you a better picture of the situation and the problems that are hindering the realization of the third meeting -- which include aspects concerning both content and form -- we must realize that there are aspects we could consider substantial and some procedural problems [words indistinct] but which have aspects determined by their political connotations, and also specific security aspects. Let us analyze the policy of Napoleon Durate's government concerning all these problems.

There is a tendency to avoid debates and discussions on the fundamental and main problems, which we could say are two, basically: the problem of the observers, of the participation of the observers, and the agenda for the talks. These are the two central problems; they are practically what will determine whether the third meeting will become a [words indistinct] or if it will really contribute to peace. In this regard, there is a tendency to avoid the discussion of these problems, to prevent these problems from turning into a national debate. Therefore, in order to block the possibility of debating these problems, which would open the possibility of having a substantial agenda and having observers at the third meeeting, the government is complicating the operational and procedural aspects with totally (?unacceptable) conditions, such as the militarization of the meeting place.

Apparently, the current strategy to prevent the realization of the meeting would be to maintain the militarization in the area, as a direct obstacle, because this is totally unacceptable. In this manner, the meeting would not take place. Another possiblity would be to maintain the militarization, lifting it a couple of days before the meeting, in an attempt to show that they have granted a concession.

However, by then nothing would have been discussed or agreed upon concerning the main problems, which are the participation of observers and an agreement on a substantial and serious agenda that would guarantee the continuation of the talks, and the discussion of problems that would make it possible to find a political solution.

The second alternative, which is another ... [changes thought] has [words indistinct] characteristics is related to the military aspects. On one hand, the Armed Forces are being used to prevent the meeting. The government proclaims, proposes, and prepares a meeting, while on the other hand the Armed Forces prevents its realization. Almost simultaneously with the meeting to finalize the details for the meeting, the Armed Forces began operations supposedly aimed at destabilizing our leadership, which places obstacles on the meeting and creates problems for the population in the meeting place. While this happens, the government makes a few categorical statements to the effect that we should accept the security guarantees they offer, giving the impression that the military operations going on can be discussed and neutralized [parcializarse]. Thus, the situation is ambiguous. All of this is aimed at creating an operational problem for the FMLN before the meeting. Under those circumstances, as long as that policy persists, there can be no meeting, as there is no seriousness in making the third meeting possible.

Recently, the communications minister made a statement that was even more bellicose, by challenging us to move the Armed Forces out of Sesori. We are not going to have our military plans subject to the dialogue or to the presence of the Armed Forces in one town or the other. If there are going to be talks, they -- the government and the Armed Forces -- should reach an agreement whether or not there will be a third meeting. In this regard, the FMLN has made a serious proposal for a truce so that the two sides can prepare for the third meeting. If the proposal is that we begin a military battle regarding the meeting place, the FMLN does not accept the challenge, because we will not have our military plans subject to the discussions regarding the site for peace talks.

For that reason, the FMLN has proposed a truce. We are replying to the military plans and the operations being conducted by the Armed Forces at this time as part of the dialogue policy by extending the operations already underway, creating new ones, and maintaining positions that were not even considered at that time. We are replying in accordance with our strategic line [words indistinct] and we will continue to do so until an agreement is reached on a truce. We are going to adopt and recommend adequate measures so that those participating in the meeting can have the necessary guarantees and are guaranteed adequate and serious political participation. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] The following is our third question, Companero Joaquin Villalobos: What is our position in the face of the arguments used by the [words indistinct] spokesmen of the Armed Forces and the government who have said that the FMLN wants to take advantage of the truce to concentrate forces and give a military blow? What is our position regarding this argument?

[Villalobos] [passage omitted] In order to be even more flexible and to show our desire to hold the meeting within a positive atmosphere of a truce and a suspension of the actions by both sides, we propose the following: In addition to our proposal of suspending our operations in the area of the meeting for 10 [figure as heard] days -- 2 days of truce before the meeting and 2 days of truce after the meeting to permit and facilitate the movements -- the FMLN is willing to suspend its offensive operations throughout the national territory for 5 more days, and after the agreements are reached it is willing to give the Army 5 more days, 5 more days of advantage to the Army, so that it can resume its operations.

The FMLN would commit itself to not carry out any offensive operation during that time, so that there will be no reason to say that we are going to take advantage of that time to concentrate our forces, to attack, and so forth, as has been said. In other words, we offer this as a guarantee so that the Army can rest assured that those arguments are not valid. We offer this alternative and will officially propose it in the next few hours.

There is a fundamental thing here, however: The demilitarization of Sesori is not the main problem. Sesori must be demilitarized. If there is a meeting, it must be demilitarized, and it must be demilitarized far enough in advance. That is not debatable; it must be that way or there is no willingness to hold a meeting.

The fundamental issue is that there must be observers, there must be a truce, and there must be a substantive agenda to guarantee that there will be continuity for the dialogue and that the meeting is being viewed as a means to search for peace. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Companero Commander Villalobos, to end this interview, Radio Venceremos' last question deals with what we are seeing every day in the various media: The expressions of all our people, of the various sectors of national life. They, and especially our people, have been expressing great expectations and concern regarding this third meeting for dialogue and negotiation. What message will the FMLN send the people in connection with the possible holding of this meeting?

[Villalobos] Our fronts are perfectly aware of our people's great concern over the prospects for peace and the prospects [words indistinct] dialogue. How do we view the prospects for this meeting, viewing them independently from any discussions about the problems of either form of substance of this third meeting? Let us view this from a more political point of view, from a more global point of view, so to speak. On the one hand, the possibility of bringing about a dialogue does not depend on either the will of the government or that of the FMLN, but on the will of the people.

That is why we favor a dialogue where there is participation. The people's mobilization and a national debate about the problem of peace are fundamental. Without them, there will be no (?future), there will be no continuity for the dialogue. If there is a national [words indistinct], if the people rally around the idea that it is necessary to hold a dialogue and to find a political solution, there will be both, continuity and a political solution. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT ORTEGA DELIVERS ADDRESS IN INDIA

BK121001 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1720 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Speech by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, recorded in Spanish with superimposed simultaneous English translation -- date and place not given]

[Text] Esteemed Prime Minister Mr Gandhi. Esteemed friends. We are about to finish our visit to India. We feel that our people have come closer -- even much closer than before -- because we have common objectives and aims, because we have common problems, because we have common interests. For a lack of proportion... [changes thought] A country like India with 500 million people and a country like Nicaragua with 3.5 million inhabitants -- what links such a big population, such a big country, to a country like ours, which is small. What is it? Today in the morning, we were going through the streets of Delhi -- old Delhi -- and we found there, and we met there, and we came across the injuries -- injuries caused by... [change thought] the traces of injuries caused by colonialism: destruction, death, misery, which colonialism had brought to India. But, we also found traces of the resistance of the people -- a resistance to combat in 1857 and also in this century -- the constant struggle, the permanent struggle of India for maintaining its independence and for its self-determination. In Nicaragua, which has an infinitely smaller population than India, we are going through a struggle. We have liberated a struggle [has heard] against colonialist powers like the United States ever since the last century -- a country which has been fighting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Therefore, we have a common histories [as heard]. This is even more so, when we find that Columbus, trying to find India, came across our lands with our continent. Discovering Europe [as heard] for us, for our ancestors from Europe, they called us Indians, and we remain Indians, ans we feel proud to be Indians. [applause] We have a common struggle, and Nicaragua acknowledges the effort which India has been giving us and giving to the developing countries. [sentence as heard] In these fews days, we have found the effort -- we have verified the effort -- of the people of India and its government to confront the big problems of underdevelopment, to confront the big problems in the economic sphere, material sphere, and the moral field which affect our people. And we find here a decision to do something -- to act -- and a decision to combine words with action. And It is really thrilling for us to find ourselves [changes thought] to find and to see all these efforts and results which all this is giving in different spheres -- economic, technological research, and all these fields.

I must also speak about the role of India in giving an undoubtful [as heard] leadership, which has [change thought] which it has given ever since the Nonaligned Movement has come up. Nicaragua supports a nonaligned policy and belongs to the Nonaligned Movement. And if I don't... [changes thought] if I remember it correctly, here itself [as heard], a few years ago, I spoke during the nonaligned conference. At that time, the prime minister of India, our martyr Mrs Indira Gandhi, presided over the movement. [applause] Today, I must remember her and pay homage to her, who knew how to give direction with a firm hand and who could defend the interests of our movement, who also knew how to promote the bilaterial relations with the government and people of Nicaragua. The United States invaded our country, our terriory, in the last century itself [as heard]. and they met with the resistance of our people. They wanted to have a colonial domination on Nicaragua and on all the Latin American and Caribbean people because they are all of the same continent. [sentence as heard] Nicaragua and other Latin American countries and the Caribbean countries belong to the United States. [sentence as heard] And again they invaded in the beginning of the century, and they occupied our country in the year 1902 up to 1932.

That year [time not further specified] the invading troops meet with the resistance, the heroic resistance, of the Sandinist forces. Sandino, who was just a farmer, with hundreds of Nicaraguan farmers gave a strong resistance to the invaders. Then came the history of the assassination of Sandino and the [word indistinct] leadership and the struggle of the Nicaraguan people until complete victory on 19 July 1979. The Nicaraguan revolution, the Nicaraguan people, in spite of constantly aggressions from the United States... [changes thought] We are trying to find an understanding, we are trying to arrive at some peaceful solution with the President of the United States. After the triumph, I had talks with President Carter, and the conversations were very positive. I told him... [changes thought] He told me that they wanted to help the Nicaraguans gain confidence in the United States. Then, I told him that the United States must do something first to have the confidence of the Nicaraguan people, because the people of Nicaragua have never made any aggression against the United States. Nicaragua has never invaded the United States, and never have [as heard] occupied any territory of the United States, nor has it sent any person to assassinate any leader of the United States. The U.S. Government (?must make) extraordinary effort to gain the confidence of the people of the people of Nicaragua.

We were not the enemies of the United States. We aspired for peace with the United States. It really depended on them. Their attitude with [words indistinct] and it was necessary [words indistinct] the type of relations developed between the (?United States) and Nicaragua, and Latin America, and the Caribbean countries. But then came the government of President Reagan, who had decided about (?liquidating the) Nicaraguan revolution. The first thing they did was to cut the credit, with which Nicaragua was buying wheat and food for the people. We do not produce wheat. We produce maize. With those credits, with those financial credits, we import wheat, and it was cut -- our aid, our credit. They organized guards of Somoza, who was [words indistinct] weapons and money and training, transport -- air, naval, and road transport -- use of military bases in Honduran territory, everything to liberate [as heard], to cause war against Nicaragua. Five years of war already and The Nicaraguan people are suffering while we are here conversing. Our people, our farmers -- they are working on the land and at the same time they are fighting the mercenaries, the invaders. [applause]

Five years of war in which the organized -- militarily organized -- people have defeated one of the plans -- the military plans -- of the United States Government. Because we have an Army that is small professionally [as heard] it is small -- we have a whole people who are ready to fight. We have a major part of the people who have weapons who can defend the revolution. And that is why the mercenaries' [and] that is why the U.S. plans have not had the results they desired. They are being defeated by our people. [applause] In these last 5 years, Nicaragua has had to suffer 33,000 victims. They have already 33,000. It would seem insignificant in relation to the North American population, which is 80 times more than the Nicaraguan population. Our victims, the number of victims... [changes thought] Proportionally it would mean more than 2 million victims in the United States -- 2,400,000 people. And if we compared that with the population of India proportionately, we have to multiply the victims in the United States by 3 times to arrive at the figure 7 million. That is, if India were to face a foreign aggression as is Nicaragua is [as heard] facing today, in these 5 years India would have suffered more than 7 million victims. With a small population, this kind of policy, it has one name, and it is called genocide. Genocide, that is what the United States is doing against the Nicaraguan people.

And protests are being made in Western Europe. The governments in Western Europe are also protesting -- who are allied to the United States -- they are protesting against this policy. The Canadian Government is not in agreement with this kind of policy. The U.S. is trying to justify its policy.

It has tried to justify by lying, by telling lies in many ways, by raising defamatory campaigns against the Government of Nicaragua. Only yesterday the State Department of the United States called our ambassador in Washington and told him that they had information that attacks were being prepared against North American embassies in Latin America and that the plans were actually originating from Nicaragua. That is to say, spreading this calumnies [as heard] to justify new criminal attacks against Nicaragua, to try to justify what is actually... [changes thought] what cannot be justified ever, because the United States, they have been stating that Nicaragua is a threat, that it is a danger, and that is why they are acting in that manner. But Nicaragua did exactly the opposite. Nicaragua has taken recourse to legal measures. It has gone to the International Court of Justice, the United Nations Security Council, and also we know what lacks in the international... [changes thought] We know the judgement of the International Court of Justice, which has condemned the United States and it has told them that they have to give indemnities [as heard] to Nicaragua. And the North American government [as heard]... [changes thought] but they wanted to follow their policy of war, assassinating men and women, children, farmers, old people, and young people in our country, because 1,200 children less than 12 years old have been victims of this terrorist policy in ambushes, in attacks against cooperatives -- small children, newborn children. It would mean 82,000 children in the United States, and it would mean 242,000 children if it were to be in India. Well, they are continuing such a policy against all reason, against all logic because Nicaragua is ready to find a peaceful solution, as it has done earlier with the United States. Nicaragua, in this confrontation with the U.S. Government, the Nicaraguan people, it has come closer to the North American people. [sentence as heard] It has established better relations with its people, defenders of our revolution are there within North America itself. They are the churches in the United States, the religious leaders in the United States, because our revolution has a particular characteristic: It is a revolution by a Christian people where we have in the government Catholic priests. And it has created a great hope in Latin America, which is full of Christian people, Christian people who see in Christianity a spiritual sorce, which heralds social transformation, material transformation, and moral transformation, and human transformation.

And thousands of U.S. civilians [has heard] come to our country -- leaders from churches of the United States. They are in fact the people who are combatting the U.S. Government. Because really what is at play in Nicaragua, what is at stake in Nicaragua is a moral matter, it is a matter of principle. It is a matter of justice. We are very close to the North American people and the North American people are also very near to us. Just to give you an idea, each time the mercenaries paid by the U.S. Government, each time they destroy a school or a health center there you have dozens of U.S. citizens who come to our country to reconstruct that school, to reconstruct that health center that has been destroyed by [words indistinct] because the forces of evil will never be able to win over the forces of good. The people of the world who stand for peace and who stand for justice and stand for independence and who stand also for liberty represent the forces of good. And these forces have always been. [sentence heard] [applause] Long live the friendship and fraternity of India and the people. [applause]

GOVERNMENT RELEASES JAILED POLITICAL PRISONERS

FL160137 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Today, Monday 15 September, in the early morning hours, 112 former counterrevolutionary inmates and their families departed by plane from Havana for the city of Miami, in the U.S. state of Florida.

This deed, which is a result of a Cuban Government's sovereign decision, is the continuation of a just policy followed on the matter, and it is part of a process in which distinguished personalities who have visited our country on different occasions in the last 2 years also participated. They expressed interest in the release of a number of people. Among them are renowned figures such as Reverend Jesse Jackson, who expressed this interest during his visit in Cuba; a delegation of the U.S. National Conference of Catholic Bishops; and the popular French explorer Jaques Cousteau. They were given lists of Cuban counterrevolutionary inmates that the Cuban Government was willing to release.

Later, on 4 September, 1985, and in response to a Washington government investigation on the matter, the Foreign Ministry of Cuba announced our government's willingness to authorize the immigration of the people on the bishops' list. Last 3 September, 1 year after Cuba announced its willingness to go ahead with the process, the U.S. Government sent a note with a list of all the people who were being authorized to enter its territory. When the final count was made and released, 15 of the people expressed their decision to remain in Cuba. Three others had made the same decision previously. It was also taken into consideration that in all cases, the people who departed for the United States had served all or most of their sentences.

These former inmates, by migrating to the United States, incorporate themselves to their natural habitat, in the environment that is most adequate to their past activities that in one way or another were aimed at attempting to thwart the enormous revolutionary work of the Cuban people. Seven U.S. Administrations have been encouraging and financing this task for over 27 years beginning when the best assassins and torturers of the tyrannical government arrived there for an eternal exile. Without any question, it now has the total paternity of those who at the right time arrived to warmly settle in its wing.

Convicts View Treatment

PA152102 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Counterrevolutionary prisoners who will travel to the United States on Monday admitted in Havana that they were treated correctly while in Cuban jails.

Two of them — Ramon Bravo Alcima, who headed an espionage network against Cuba, and Alejandro Gilberto Prado member of a band self-styled as the Anti-Communist Liberation Front — are considered recalcitrant, as they are the type of prisoners who refuse to take part in the Cuban Government's rehabilitation plans.

Jose Ferrat Mullet, a former military man during the Batista dictatorship, who was sentenced for killing and mistreating prisoners prior to 1959, and Jose Ortiz Jurado, sent to jail for double murder and robbery, are among the inmates who will be leaving to the United States.

Ferrat Mullet and Ortiz Jurado, together with other inmates, were freed without completing their sentences. They admitted that they received good treatment and adequate medical assistance during the years they were in prison.

The counterrevolutionary prisoners will leave for the United States together with former inmates and relatives, making a total of 100 altogether. The counterrevolutionary prisoners expressed their gratitude for their advanced release, which was also possible through the efforts of the U.S. National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The inmates were serving their sentences at the Combinado del Este Jail, where they made statements for PRENSA LATINA.

CASTRO RETURNS FROM SUMMIT, WORLD MEETINGS

FL151040 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, returned to Havana at approximately 0200 this morning. At the Jose Marti International Airport, Fidel was met by Army General Raul Castro, who gave him a strong embrace. Our commander in chief appeared to be very cheerful. He even joked with some members of the Central Committee and government officials, who were at the air terminal.

Returning with Fidel were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet, members of the Politburo, and other members of the retinue accompanying him in a tour that began in Harare, where the Eighth Nonaligned Summit was held.

SUPPORT PLEDGED TO NICARAGUA IF U.S. INVADES

FL131925 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1818 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Cuban Deputy Defense Minister Guillermo Rodriguez Del Pozo has asserted that in the event the United States attempts to invade Nicaragua, Cuba would support this Central American country.

Upon his arrival in Mexico City, Rodriguez Del Pozo added that such aid could be with troops, weapons, financial resources, or moral support, all depending on its capabilities.

Likewise, he described Nicaragua's situation as one of the most threatening one for world peace inasmuch as U.S. imperialism is working against the independence of a country that fought against a dictatorship.

The Cuban official, who was invited to attend the 176th anniversary of the proclamation of Mexican independence, said he carried greetings from the Cuban Government and people for the brother Mexican country and its head of state, Miguel De La Madrid.

He mentioned that the Republic of Mexico has received Cuban heroes such as Jose Marti and Fidel Castro, and it was the only country that did not break relations with Cuba when the U.S. Government boycotted his nation. [passage omitted]

BARBADOS

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL122048 Bridgetown CANA in English 2008 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sep 12, CANA -- New Chinese [PRC] Ambassador to Barbados Gu Zhifang presented his credentials to Governor General Sir Hugh Springer yesterday, a foreign minstry statement said. The new envoy has served in Guyana, Egypt, Yemen, and Uganda. Barbados and China established diplomatic relations in 1977.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS, LUSINCHI SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

FL141525 Bridgetown CANA in English 2226 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sep 13, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago and neighbouring Venezuela today signed agreements covering cooperation in steel production, trade, delimitation of maritime boundaries, and the control of oil spills. The agreements were signed by Prime Minister George Chambers and visiting Venezuelean President Jaime Lusinchi.

Before signing the documents, Chambers said intensified cooperation between the two countries since his visit to Venezuela last May had produced several results. He listed among these the agreements signed today, an agreement for early discussions on the sale of locally produced methanol to Venezuela, and discussions on areas of double taxation.

President Lusinchi today visited key points in the country's industrial and oil sectors. He will visit Tobago before ending his three-day visit tomorrow.

LUSINCHI PLANE FORCED TO RETURN: BOMB SCARE

FL151145 Bridgetown CANA in English 2129 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sep 14, CANA -- A bomb scare today delayed Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi's return home after a three-day visit here, airport officials confirmed this evening.

President Lusinchi's private jet was forced to return here at 1600 hours (local time) shortly after take-off when air traffic control received a telephone call warning of a bomb on board, the officials said. The flight left 15 miniutes later after a check by security failed to turn up a bomb.

Trinidad and Tobago yesterday signed a series of trade and cooperation agreements with Venezuela. Prime Minister George Chambers and Lusinchi signed accords to increase their bilateral trade and cooperation between their state oil and steel industries

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ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES GATT

PY160220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2102 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, 15 Sep (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today urged the participants of the GATT meeting to advocate "urgent structural changes" to international trade and warned that otherwise the "stubbornness" of the main partners in this trade "will end up destroying the multilateral system and making the GATT worthless." Caputo stated categorically that "protectionism, the dividing of markets, the artificial and inefficient agricultural policies of many developed countries must be discussed at this meeting."

Speaking at the opening of the GATT, the Argentine minister reviewed the current status of international trade and stated it is based on "two unfair principles." He said that "first of all, equal treatment is given to unequal parties. In the second place, this injustice is compounded by violations of common rules that benefit only the more developed countries, the very ones that drew up these rules in the first place."

Caputo went on to say that developing countries, especially in Latin America, want political consideration of the "extremely serious" problem of their foreign debt, a treatment that should take into account "the obvious responsibility that the creditors and their governments have in the generation and development of this debt." He emphasized: "We, the debtor nations, have made efforts and are still tightening up our economies."

Caputo denounced the fact that "the demands made upon us, the weakest ones, are not mandatory for the powerful," and gave as an example the deficit of "one of the most developed countries" that amounted to $180 billion in 1985, that is, five times the amount required by the annual servicing of Latin America's foreign debt.

He added that the interest rates have gone up at least six times at the international market "because of the financial pressure of public expenditures of those very countries that want us to tighten our belts in the quest for the strictest austerity."

The foreign minister indicated: "We are being asked to be efficient producers and honest exporters. We are, but in this too, the formal equality does not apply to those who lay down the rules becuase they unhesitatingly close their borders to our raw products." He said: "Thus, we arrive at the absurd contradiction that our efforts to fulfill the obligations of our foreign debts crash against the growing protectionism of our creditors."

He added that "in keeping with this discriminatory approach," these countries "unleash commercial wars to take over markets from which they expel us by heavily subsidizing their inefficient production. The subsidies also pursue electoral purposes and fulfill domestic policy requirements."

Caputo then lashed out at those who come to Punta del Este to "advocate the opening of markets to goods and services at the very time when dishonest competition and protectionism against the most traditional basic products is being increased." Caputo emphasized: "We believe that if what we are looking for in the forum, is to build a fairer world by regulating international trade, then the current situation is totally illogical."

He added: "In any case , it seems that a new logic is being born. Its objective is to justify a new colonial approach because by worsening the inequalities of countries that are already unequal, the weaker countries have little or no chance to exercise their national sovereignty." Caputo stated that "the deep injustice of this new approach, constitutes a step backward in the quest of our stated objective." He said: "We are convinced that those who want to build a new order on such a foundation are, in fact, worsening the existing disorder, a disorder whose effects will be felt not only by our countries, used to poverty, but also by the more developed countries."

According to Caputo, "a world marked by growing imbalances is generating a commercial approach that is bound to exhaust itself in the long run," adding that "the continuing growth and economic development of the big powers will be impossible if the markets shrink." Caputo said: "Just as a society cannot develop if the distribution of income within it is painfully unfair and only a small wealthy sector enjoys the fiction of well-being, the international society cannot be organized so that a few become wealthier while the rest of us become poorer."

The Argentine minister remarked: "We are also concerned over the possibility that this round of talks may be used merely to reduce the differences among the big trade powers and to provide a legal multilateral camouflage for bilateral and unilateral practices which in the final analysis simply prove the will of the strongest prevails."

He emphasized: "We want a freely arrived at agreement and we want the rules and regulations resulting from this agreement respected. We want acknowledgement of the unfairness of our economic status quo and of the equal treatment for unequal parties".

Finally, the Argentine foreign minister said that protectionism, the dividing of markets, the artificial and inefficient agricultural policies of many developed countries, "must be discussed at this meeting and our negotiations must give rise to urgent structural changes." He added: "Otherwise, the stubborness with which the main international trade partners are destroying markets instead of opening new ones, will end up by destroying the multilateral system and making the GATT worthless."

Caputo said the meeting at Punta del Este "must avoid this and it will do so if key issues are not avoided, if priorities are taken into account, and if the responsibilities of each country are accepted."

JAPAN URGES NEW TRADE TALKS AT GATT MEETING

OW160017 Tokyo KYODO in English 2302 GMT 15 Sep 86

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[TExt] Punta del Este, Uruguay, Sept. 15 KYODO -- Japan urged the world's trading nations Monday to launch an "Uruguay round" of new global negotiations to liberalize trade in services as well as in goods. Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari proposed at the opening session of a ministerial meeting of the 92-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that the projected trade talks be called the Uruguay round after the host country. Japan hosted a GATT ministerial meeting in Tokyo 13 years ago, which kicked off the 1973-79 Tokyo Round, the last in a series of seven rounds of multilateral negotiations for freer world commerce.

It will be the first time for GATT ministers to decide on the start of a new round at a meeting in a developing country, Kuranari said.

"Let us work together... to make this truly historic initiative a success," he said. "Let us build a more open and viable trading system, one which will effectively counter the mounting protectionist pressures and make GATT responsible to new challenges confronting international trade."

Kuranari made the remarks at the outset of the five-day meeting as chief delegate of Japan, which holds the current chairmanship of the GATT council. He named Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias to chair the meeting under way at the wind swept, chilly beach resort, about a two hours' car ride from Montevideo.

Kuranari, heading a 50-man Japanese delegation, later addressed the meeting in a formal statement together with delegates from 10 other countries, including the United States, Britain and Australia.

Recalling that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone proposed the launching of a new round at a meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in November 1983, it "is about to become a reality," he said.

The move was given an added spur last May when seven leading industrial democracies agreed at their summit in Tokyo to seek "decisive progress" on the issue at the GATT ministerial session. "The new round must ensure a fully effective response on the part of GATT to new areas... such as trade in services," Kuranari said.

A U.S.-led plan to include services trade on the negotiating agenda for the proposed new round is one of the hottest issues, strongly opposed by a group of 10 developing countries spearheaded by Brazil and India.

In this connection, Kuranari called on the GATT members to endorse a draft declaration which he said is already supported by nearly 50 countries. The draft calls for inclusion of services trade, protection of intellectual property such as patents against piracy, and other new areas in negotiating items. The draft is the "best and most possibly attainable" text giving the "fairest and most workable balance of national interests," Kuranari said. "I wish to reiterate, with great emphasis, that Japan supports this declaration."

There are two other draft texts. One, prepared by the 10-nation third world group, limits the negotiating agenda to trade in goods for fear that inclusion of services trade could allow powerful businesses in industrial countries to dominate their immature service markets.

The other one, drafted by Argentina, is a compromise text but most delegates reject it as too vague, conference sources said.

In addition to inclusion of the new areas, Kuranari spelled out three other negotiating principles:

-- the projected new round must prevent GATT principles from becoming a "dead letter" and achieve the restructuring of the open multilateral trading system;

-- the new round should be designed to give further reduction and elimination of trade barriers; and

-- the new round must improve the trade environment for developing countries, paying close attention to their swollen debt burdens.

Prior to the meeting, Kuranari conferred with his Uruguayan counterpart Iglesias. The two agreed to seek agreement from other GATT members to name the new round the Uruguay Round, Japanese officials said.

Kuranari also had brief separate meetings with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel.

Kuranari invited Sanguinetti to visit Tokyo at their 35-minute meeting, the officials said. The president thanked him for the first official invitation since he took office in March 1985 and added he will be "very happy" if he can visit, they said. Sanguinetti expressed hope for increased Japanese investment in his country and, in this connection, sought the dispatch of Japanese fact-finding missions, they added.

Kuranari closed the day with attendance at a reception hosted by Sanguinetti in honor of chief delegates from some 100 countries, including some observer countries.

'Wise Men's Group' Established

OW170453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 17 Sep 86

[By Masanori Kitkuta]

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay Sept. 16 KYODO -- Japan and Argentina agreed Tuesday to establish a "wise men's group" to help promote bilateral trade and economic ties as well as friendship. The agreement came at a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo, both heading their respective delegations at a trade meeting sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The two countries had agreed in principle to form the group in July when Argentine President Raul Alfonsin visited Tokyo.

The group will compromise five people each from the two nations, and it will hold its first meeting in Buneos Aires next January and the second one in Tokyo around summer, completing a report by the end of 1987, the officials said.

Among subjects to be discussed are: longer term measures to cement friendly ties, increased exchanges in the trade and economic spheres, and promotion of technical cooperation.

Kuranari promised Caputo to consider sending a Japanese economic mission to explore the possibility of increased business investment in Argentina, the official said.

Indian, Brazilian Cooperation

OW170449 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, 16 Sept [KYODO] -- In an unprecedented move, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has sent letters to the leaders of India and Brazil seeking their cooperation in bringing the current GATT meeting here to a successful conclusion, Japan's trading partners were told Tuesday.

Nakasone wrote to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Brazilian President Jose Sarney asking them to support a plan to include services and other new areas of trade in the projected new round of trade liberalization talks, Japanese delegation sources said.

This was made known to chief delegates to the GATT session of the European Community (EC) and 10 major industrial democracies -- the U.S. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Finland -- when they attended a luncheon hosted by Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari to brief them on Japan's position toward the conference.

In the letters, Nakasone expressed his understanding of the two countries' concern that liberalizing trade in the new areas may leave their markets in these sectors in the hands of powerful businesses in industrial nations. He assured them that Japan will insist on adopting a declaration that takes their anxiety fully into account, the sources said. Japan has not yet received replies to the letters, they added.

India and Brazil are leaders of a 10-nation Third World group opposing the inclusion of the new areas in the next round of GATT trade talks. Brazil softpedaled on the issue, but India remained a hard-liner as they addressed the second day of the five-day meeting Tuesday.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER WANTS SERVICE OUT OF GATT

PY162230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2030 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este 16 Sep (EFE) -- Brazil reaffirmed today its opposition to the inclusion of service trade in the new round of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) negotiations, but reasserted its willingness "to tirelessly strive for a consensus."

Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre said at the plenum of the Punta del Este conference that his government "rejects any imposed solution" on the 10 countries that are opposed to the inclusion of service trade in the negotiations.

Brazil, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Peru are in the so-called "Group of 10" which is opposed to the intention of the states and other industrialized countries to include services (computers, telecommunications, banks and insurance, among others) in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Minister Abreu Sodre said the discussions which have been held so far, have confirmed the Brazilian position that among the 92 member countries of GATT, there is no clear idea of what services are. The head of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry said: "Our position against the inclusion of services under GATT agreements remains unchanged. However, we will continue to tirelessly work for a consensus, but will object to any attempt to impose a solution on us."

He then added: "We will accept considering the services question, taking into account the priority the industrialized countries attach to a multilateral action in this sector, provided the position of countries which, like Brazil, opposed the inclusion of service trade into the new round of GATT negotiations is fully respected."

Abreu went on to say that his country is determined to complete a new round of negotiations. This statement was interpreted by conference observers as a disposition to make the Brazilian posture "more flexible."

The United States, for instance, made the completion of the new round of GATT negotiations conditional on the inclusion of service trade under GATT agreements. U.S. spokesman recognized that the appeals to Brazilian President Jose Sarney, who has just ended an official visit to Washington, to agree to bringing service trade under GATT agreements have failed.

CORRECTION TO OPENING OF GATT CONFERENCE

The following correction pertains to the country name in the headline of the item entitled "Sanguinetti Opens GATT Conference in Argentina," published in the 16 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, page A 1, beginning of that page:

...Sanguinetti Opens GATT Conference in Uruguay...(changing "Argentina" to "Uruguay")

PROVINCIAL MINISTER RESIGNS OVER BAIL SCANDAL

PY120327 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- The Chaco contraband scandal gathered steam yesterday with accusations flying from all quarters. The provincial government spent a large part of the day huddled in a closed meeting which culminated in a press conference in the late afternoon.

During the day the Provincial Economy and Public Works Minister Rafael Gonzalez handed in his resignation declaring that the government had lost its credibility. Political sources said Gonzalez' resignation was a question of "abandoning a sinking ship."

In a telephone call to DYN Chaco governor Florencio Tenev denied that he had issued cheques drawn on government accounts to pay the 5,000 dollar bail for the release of his private secretary Juan Carlos Gomez who had been arrested in connection with the contraband of marihuana and electronic equipment.

Earlier in the day Radical Deputy Livio Mirben Lastaza had accused the governor of using public funds to pay the bail and said that he knew the number of the cheques which he claimed had been drawn on the governor's expense account.

When questioned further Tenev said that he had the cheques in his possession and said that they had neither been collected nor could they be deposited. "In other words the whole matter made no sense whatever."

Tenev alleged that the accusations against members of his government claiming they were involved in smuggling were part of a political manoeuvre. He emphasized that there were no drugs and there had only been a denouncement by "someone who said that Gomez had sold a cassette recorder and nothing else."

In related developments the local river police Chief Sixto Bernardes in a statement to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS said that further arrests were imminent but gave no details.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STAY OF U.S. TROOPS

PY161348 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal announced that the government has decided to extend the presence of U.S. troops in the country for another 60-day period. The initial agreement was that the U.S. troops would stay in the country for only 60 days. Yesterday, however, the initial 2-month period expired, and the government decided to allow the U.S. troops to stay for another 2 months.

Commenting on the struggle against the drug trade, Bedregal said:

[Begin recording] [Bedregal] I just want to make an announcement. We have agreed on the need to expedite a transition process so that the logistical support can be once and for all performed by Bolivian personnel.

[Reporter] The 60-day period expires today [words indistinct]

[Bedregal] We have extended it for another 60-day period. [end recording]

After announcing that the U.S. troops will stay in Bolivia for another 60-day period, Bedregal changed the subject and discussed his upcoming visit to Cuba on which a group of Cabinet ministers will accompany him. Bedregal said he will go to Cuba in a few hours, and outlined the issued to be discussed.

[Begin Bedregal recording] We are going to sign several very important agreements. I cannot remember all of them offhand, but we will sign agreements on health and agricultural technology dealing with sugar. (?We will seek) to obtain a technology which is truly the most productive one in the world, especially regarding harvesting. The mechanized harvesting developed by the Cuban sugar industry, which is the most advanced in the world, will bring great relief to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

These were the remarks by Foreign Minister Bedregal, who will soon go on an overseas trip at the head of a Bolivian mission.

COB CALLS FOR END TO NATIONAL HUNGER STRIKE

PY161312 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pursuant to an agreement signed by the mineworkers and the government on 13 September, the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] yesterday decided to end the national hunger strike called on 9 September.

In a communique, the COB executive committee also announces its desire to solve problems through dialogue within a framework of individual guarantees. The COB notes, however, that the hunger strike might be resumed if the government fails to comply with the agreement.

The communique, which is signed by Walter Delgadillo and by other union leaders, states that the COB and its affiliated organizations decided to call a national hunger strike to request that the workers' demands be met, especially the immediate release of detained or banished political and union leaders and the enforcement of union rights.

The COB also lauds the mediation of the church and notes that the government has agreed to release the detained or banished leaders and has given guarantees to union leaders. These decisions, the COB says, have been confirmed by the interior minister.

INFORMATION MINISTER DENIES RESIGNATION RUMORS

PY161936 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Information Minister Herman Antelo has reported that several ministers of the economic sector met this morning with President Paz Estenssoro to discuss some economic issues.

[Begin Antelo recording] A team of ministers is meeting with the president to discuss the implementation of the agreement which was signed by the government and the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB]. The agreement will have economic and administrative consequences. The mining, labor, finance, and planning ministers have briefed the president on their respective areas. They are now discussing the smooth implementation of the agreement, ensuring that it will not affect the economy. [end recording]

Antelo told Panamericana and other media organizations that no resignation has been tendered by any cabinet member and that all members of President Paz Estenssoro's cabinet are working normally. He said that a report about the planning minister's resignation which originated in Cochabamba, is not official.

[Begin Antelo recording] It is not true. The fact is that any agreement calling for economic measures will concern the ministers of the economic sector. Efforts are now being made to reconcile economic and sociopolitical aspects, but there are no disagreements. They just have to coordinate their actions and this is what they are doing now. [end recording]

SARNEY PREDICTS MORE COMMERCIAL CONFLICTS

PY16139 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Sep 86 p 5

[By Gilberto Dimenstein, special envoy to New York]

[Text] Assessing his visit to the United States in a press interview yesterday, President Jose Sarney, 56, said that Brazil will face more commercial conflicts with developed countries. The reason for the conflicts lies in the fact that Brazil's economic growth prompts it to move into "new spaces," into "disputed areas," thus affecting the interests of other countries. Consequently, Sarney said that "it is possible" that he will make trips to Europe and Japan to explain the Brazilian positions.

The president noted: "We should recall that only one third of our debt is to the United States, the rest is to Japan and the European countries." He said that Finance Minister Dilson Funaro has begun to make contacts with European bankers to discuss the foreign debt and the need for its negotiation. He then affirmed that Brazil does not accept the IMF because the country has made "an option for growth and development."

Asked if a renegotiation of the debt would not cause a "cascade effect" in other debtor countries, which would then demand better renegotiation terms, Sarney replied: "We came here to defend and to publicize the Brazilian position. Each country has its particular situation." As for the possibility of a deadlock in negotiations because of the bankers' demand for a clearance from the IMF, Sarney said only that he believes in "negotiations." But he stressed: "We have to negotiate now, because the country has a social commitment that presupposes a commitment to growth." President Sarney asserted that the results of the visit were "positive," because Brazil had the opportunity to clearly and "coherently" state its position. He deplored "rumors" that something "concrete" should have resulted from the trip. Sarney said: "We came here to discuss positions, and decisions should not be expected." Sarney then pointed out that despite the differences in some aspects of their relations, the two countries are "close," and that conflicts are part of relations between two "great nations." During this trip, according to the president, it was demonstrated that once again that the foreign debt is not a "purely technical" matter, but a political question.

Sarney recalled that the Cartagena Group had agreed to meet whenever necessary to define a position in the face of new increases in interest rates on the foreign debt. At that time, he said, the group had a cocked "gun" aimed at any unilateral modification of rates by creditor countries. So, President Sarney noted, "these creditors must be persuaded to hold serious talks."

President Sarney finally guaranteed that Brazil is not interested in building an atomic bomb. He explained that nuclear research is directed at peaceful uses. To show that Brazil is a "peaceful" country, Sarney mentioned the Brazilian proposal for the total demilitarization of the South Atlantic -- not even permitting the transport of weapons through that region.

EDITORIAL SCORNS U.S. OFFICIALS' 'ARROGANCE'

PY161850 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Intimidation and Rudeness"]

[Text] The attitude of U.S. Vice President George Bush, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker during the 11 September meeting with President Jose Sarney constitutes an unacceptable example of arrogance, pretension, and lack of political sophistication which, we thought, had been eradicated from the relations between Brazil and the United States.

President Jose Sarney had been willing to talk with the U.S. Government officials in his capacity as chief of state of a mature sovereign country, which is aware of its specific interest. He speaks on behalf of the Brazilian nation. He represents a country that rejected IMF monitoring of its economy as an infamous practice; a country that rejected the most cruel, irrational, and irresponsible recessionary strategy; a country that rejects the transfer of funds abroad at the expense of the poverty of its people -- funds that are indispensable for its development.

President Sarney has behind him a nation that is unanimous in rejecting the present international economic order; unanimous in repudiating a situation in which the poor countries are providing for the prosperity and wasteful lifestyle of a few; unanimous in repudiating any external threat, any attempt to subordinate it, any disregard for its sovereignty.

As a mature country determined to move ahead with its development plans and aware of its international responsibilities, Brazil has been meeting its debt commitments, and its president has expressed the intention to renegotiate the country's foreign debt as a demonstration of political vision and sensibility. The idea that fair foreign trade agreements should be formulated by the two countries is taking hold. With an enlightened notion of the existing problems and of its own international importance, Brazil is willing to engage in conversations with the United States.

Long ago we left behind the time of bravado, unilateral decisions, and rhetorical tirades inspired by a situation of underdevelopment. President Sarney did not go to the United States as a spokesman of those times, and he did not go to hear reminders of those times. but that was the attitude adopted by the advisers to President Reagan. They want to go back to playing a game of pressure, a game which Brazil is no longer in a position to play. President Sarney has the most decided and emphatic support of all Brazilians during this episode, which illustrates the lack of understanding, arrogance, and selfishness of those who defend the international status quo -- in all its aspects of open unfairness and detriment to the development of nations. Neither the president nor Brazilians will bow their heads to gross intimidations by the U.S. Government. They will not allow any attempt to submit them to a status of relations that is unworthy of the country's importance, of the country's level of development, and of the country's status as a free and sovereign nation.

Advisers Assess Sarney's Visit

PY162053 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Sep 86 p 34

[By O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO special correspondents in New York]

[Text] President Sarney decided to engage in a confrontation with the United States when he was already in Washington, according to one of his closest aides. "This position will give Sarney an excellent image in Brazil. It already elicited good reactions and could further strengthen the president's prestige and leadership, especially now that we are approaching an election. However, many of us feel that his position was not good for our foreign policy," the presidential aide said.

According to the presidential aide, a basic rule governing Itamaraty's policy is to always avoid confrontations. This time Sarney chose not to avoid it by responding to U.S. provocations. The aid said: "It is always difficult to solve a problem when it has already become public, but this is precisely the job of diplomats." He added: "We were prepared for confrontation, but we did not want to take the initiative. We only began to attack after the welcome speech at the White House."

Ministers and presidential advisers have conflicting views about the presidential trip. Some believe it was a failure because if the trip was made just to create such a broad spectrum of confrontation with the United States, it would have been better not to have gone at all. Others believe the U.S. Government tried to use the visit for domestic electoral purposes -- proof of this is the insistent request by Secretary of State George Shultz and by White House staffers that Brazil agree to negotiate the inclusion of services within GATT.

Most members of the Brazilian delegation believe, however, that the visit was a complete success. According to Brazilian diplomats, the U.S. officials did not engage in a confrontation, but simply spoke their minds as they always do in the presence of foreign visitors and there was no reason to act differently with Brazilians.

A minister believes that the most important aspect was the chance the two presidents had to meet personally. After all, he said, U.S. diplomats do not deny the great significance Reagan attaches to personal relations. Several State Department and White House officials told members of the Brazilian entourage that Reagan was very impressed by Sarney.

In a reception hosted for Sarney last night, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters, who is also known as Reagan's leading adviser on Brazil, said: "The visit was a complete success. It had only positive aspects." Walters added: "The confrontation you are talking about only exists for the Brazilian press. The most important thing is that Reagan liked Sarney very much."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO BULGARIA BY SOCIALIST PARTY

For Bulgarian coverage of the visit by a Socialist Party delegation, led by Clodomireo Almeyoda, see the Bulgarian section of the 16 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT PROTESTS CHILEAN SPYING

PY102059 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1917 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Madrid, 10 Sep (EFE) -- Official sources reported today that the Spanish Government today conveyed its "strong protest" to the Chilean executive branch over the spying activities against the Spanish Embassy in Santiago in August.

The Spanish Government summoned Chilean Ambassador in Madrid Enrique Campos, to convey the protest after it decided that the explanations given by General Pinochet's regime on those activities were "unsatisfactory." Campos was summoned to the Spanish Foreign Ministry where Maximo Cajal, secretary general for foreign policy, conveyed to him the protest of the Spanish Government, according to the Diplomatic Information Office. (OID), mouthpiece of the Ministry. [passage omitted]

The Spanish Foreign Ministry also decided today that "in view of the events" in Chile, Spanish Ambassador Miguel Solano, who was recalled to Madrid for consultations on 2 September, should go back to his post. [passage omitted] On 4 September, the Spanish ambassador to Chile met with Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, to whom he reported the explanations received from the Chilean Government on the espionage affairs.

Since Fernandez Ordonez is currently paying an official visit to Israel, Solano held a meeting with Maximo Cajal yesterday. After this meeting, the Spanish Government, according to OID, "has reaffirmed its conviction that the answer supplied by the Chilean Government is unsatisfactory." Solano will return to santiago today.

Meanwhile, government spokesman Javier Solano told EFE today the Spanish Government is following with "deep concern" the events taking place in Chile. When EFE asked him about the situation in Chile, Solano answered that "the position of the Spanish Government toward violence is well known" and within this context it wishes to state its sorrow for the casualties of the attack on Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

Solano added that the Spanish Government has always advocated the reestablishment of freedom and democracy in Chile through peaceful means. He said that "in this regard, the Spanish Government feels the exceptional measures implemented by the Chilean Government are new and unfortunate obstacles for the achievement of the atmosphere necessary for the political transition to democracy the Chilean people desire."

BAN AGAINST REUTERS NEWS AGENCY RESCINDED

PY162131 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2101 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 16 Sep (EFE) -- The chief of the state of siege zone today rescinded the prohibition to broadcast information about Chile levied against the REUTERS news agency. This is stated in Edict No 6 issued by this military official overturning Edict No 2 issued on 8 September, which banned the transmissions of ANSA and REUTERS.

The new edict is signed by Brigadier General Carlos Ojeda Vargas, commander of the state of siege zone, which encompasses the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province. [passage omitted]

HOY MAGAZINE REAPPEARS ON NEWSSTANDS

PY162125 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Sep (EFE) -- One week after it was closed, along with five other weeklies opposing the Chilean military regime, the magazine HOY has reappeared on Santiago newsstands. The ban imposed on six magazines, by virture of the state of siege decreed on the night of 7 September, continues to be in effect for ANALISIS, APSI, CAUCE, LA BICICLETA, and FORTIN MAPOCHO.

In issue No 478, which is the current issue, HOY publishes Edict No 5 of the office of the chief of the emergency zone, dated 13 September, ordering that the ban imposed on the magazine be annulled.

In its editorial, the weekly refers to the foiled attack perpetrated against the chief executive, General Augusto Pinochet, stating that this bloody episode has been condemned by all domestic and international circles. The magazine states: "The happiness of the Chilean people will not be forged with crime. As we have raised voice to call for calmness and restraint in the governmental response to the proposals of the vast majority of the people, we also demand the extreme opposition sectors first ponder that by pursuing the way they have chosen they will just weave the country's misfortune, worsening its maladies."

Moving on, the editorial adds that the state of seige implemented by the government has not been and is not the appropriate way. The editorial states: "This is especially because using the state of siege the press has been harassed." It adds: "Also, it casts on the preventive measures or measures to combat terrorism a suspicion of arbitrariness or aimlessness."

HOY further states: "Therefore, it is not unusual that, protected by those regulations, unidentified armed groups have emerged. These groups have perpetrated several crimes, among them the one involving journalist Jose Carrasco, which is especially disturbing because of the nerve shown by the people who apprehended him and the savagery used to kill him."

COURT REJECTS PROTECTION PLEA ON TECHNICALITY

PY170206 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Relay from mobile unit No 21 in Santiago Court of Appeals by unidentified reporter]

[Text] The Santiago Court of Appeals tonight rejected a plea for protection on behalf of 10 national journalist association leaders and 11 Metropolitan Region journalist association leaders. These leaders are reportedly physically and morally threatened as a consequence of recent events, particularly the murder of journalist Jose Carrasco Tapia.

The plea for protection was requested by Mireya Baltra, who is the acting director of the National Journalists Association. The decision was made unanimously by the judges of the Santiago Court of Appeals. The court decision states that the plea for protection is not applicable because those responsible for the threats are not mentioned, therefore the court cannot adopt any direct measure to grant protection.

However, the Court of Appeals decision adds that since the threats can be considered crimes against the public, the court will send a report on the case to the appropriate criminal court in order to begin an investigation and sanction whoever is found responsible for the threats, and to thus be able to grant protection to those who have requested it.

Journalists Leave After Threats

PY160400 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1900 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (NA) -- Spokesmen for Chilean journalists reported here today that several Chilean journalists who worked for opposition magazines, which were closed by the Pinochet government, have arrived in Buenos Aires in the last few days to safeguard their lives after having received either telephone or direct threats from paramilitary commandos. The sources noted that "Chilean journalists are experiencing a true psychosis in view of the multiple threats, especially after the assassination of ANALISIS Magzine Editor, Jose Carrasco Tapia."

Among the journalists who left Santiago is the renowned radio reporter, Mario Gomez Lopez, who when intercepted on the street by unidentified armed men was urged to leave the country within 48-hours. Gomez Lopez, a journalist working at the Chilena and Carrera opposition radios, said this morning in a statement to Radio Argentina that in Chile people are witnessing the "fall" of a scenario held in place "through blood and lies." The Chilean journalist said: "I believe that despite the panic, the terror, and the hunting that has been unleased, we will be able to overcome this state."

About his personal case he said that on 8 September, 24 hours after the frustrated attack against Pinochet, a group of armed persons surrounded him at 1130 p.m. He said: "I did not know that Jose (Carrasco) had been killed. They told me: Don Maria, we like you, we know you and we ask you to go away."

"But I asked them 'if you like me so much, why do you send me away.' To this they answered: 'so that the same thing does not happen to you.' When I got home there were two messages about Carrasco's death. It was then that I understood the message," added Gomez Lopez.

The journalist noted that in Chile "when those who do not identify themselves with any organization (police or military) get you, that is when you get machine-gunned. That is what happened to Carrasco. I know he was in Buenos Aires and that one way or the other he was able to send messages about what was going to happen to him."

Another Chilean journalist who works for an international news agency, but who requested not to be identified, has reported that "the same thing happened in Argentina during the time of the triple A, when numerous intellectuals had to leave the country" is happening now in Chile.

Marcos Aburto Madariaga, photographer of the closed British news agency REUTER, was also forced to leave the country because he received death threats from the same commando that killed Carrasco.

Another professional, Juan Jorge Faundes, who also worked for CAUCE magazine, which was also closed by the government, chose to leave Santiago suddenly. He headed for Spain, but made a stop in Buenos Aires. Faundes wrote an article for CAUCE which questioned the seriousness of the Pinochet Government's denunciations about the discovery of the arms caches in the nothern region of Chile.

The late journalist Carrasco Tapia had chosen Buenos Aires as his place of residence, after having received death threats; but 3 days before his kidnapping, he returned to Chile in view of his father's deteriorating health.

Chilean journalists have reported these incidents to the Buenos Aires press association and other international press associations.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FEDERATION LEADER KIDNAPPED

PY162349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Sep (AFP) -- Enrique Paris, one of the leaders of the Chilean Catholic University Students Federation (FEUC), was kidnapped today by several unidentified and heavily armed individuals, who stopped the car in which he was traveling together with FEUC president Thomas Jocelyn-Holt.

FEUC leaders said the kidnapping took place in the 10 de Julio District in downtown Santiago. It was carried out by unidentified individuals who used four cars to stop the vehicle that was carrying Paris and Jocelyn-Holt and forced them to get out of the car.

Enrique Paris is a leftist leader of the FEUC and has been criticizing the actions of General Augusto Pinochet's military government.

University circles did not know tonight the leanings of the group that arrested Paris. The students were worried because a self-styled 11 September commando group has been operating for 1 week, during which it kidnapped and murdered four leftists.

The sources said the residence of FEUC Adviser Dauno Totoro was raided by plainclothesmen in his absence. The Chilean Catholic University and the University of Chile are the two major universities in the country.

CARABINEROS FIND NEW ARSENAL IN ABANDONED MINE

PY120008 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2253 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (EFE) -- Carabineros have announced the discovery of another arsenal in an abandoned mine in the northern part of the country. According to the police report, the arsenal was found near La Serena, 470 km north of Santiago. It contains 265 U.S. made M-16 rifles, 59 FAL rifles, and 20,000 rounds of M-16 ammunition.

The police did not report any arrests in the discovery of the arsenal by Carabineros and Army troops in the abandoned mines. The police said the arms are of the same type found in recent weeks in the Carrizal Bajo area on the northern coast. The government said that the arms were for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).

According to the official report the weapons found in the arsenals are: 3,616 M-16 automatic U.S. rifles; 207 FAL automatic Belgium rifles; 1,987,512 5.56 mm cartridges for M-16 rifles; 1,970 Soviet hand grenades; 114 Katiuska RPG-7 rocket launchers; 1,863 Katiuska RPG-7 Soviet rockets; 167 disposable U.S. LAW bazookas; and almost 3,000 kg of various explosives.

NEW COMMANDO CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR 4 MURDERS

PY130031 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (AFP) -- The so-called 11 September Ultrarightist Commando [Comando Ultraderechista September 11] today claimed responsibility for the murder of four Chilean leftists who were violently kidnapped from their homes by well-armed civilians in the last few days. The kidnappings occurred during curfew hours.

An unidentified man called several international press agencies warning that five people were killed in the attack against President Augusto Pinochet and that there will soon be a fifth death, one for every guard killed. The anonymous caller indicated that the murders were committed by the 11 September group which is the antithesis of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

The kidnappings and murders of reporter Jose Carrasco, teacher Fernando Vidaurrazaga, electrician Felipe Rivera and accountant Abraham Muskatblie occurred a few hours after the unsuccessful attack on 7 September against President Augusto Pinochet. Five of his bodyguards died in the attack.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES COMPUTER EXPORTS TO USSR, PRC

PY170018 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Commerce Deputy Minister Pedro Menendez reported yesterday that Peru will export computers -- a total of 50,000 units during the next 4 years --to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the PRC for approximately $1 billion [figure as heard].

Menendez explained that there is a market for 90 million units in the PRC, and that our 3 manufacturers are improving their infrastructure in order to export 50,000 units to that Asiatic country.

Pedro Menendez, who heads the Peruvian delegation that will attend the GATT meeting in Punta del Este, made these statements to reporters at Lima Airport shortly before leaving for Uruguay.

This GATT meeting will discuss whether the GATT tariffs should include bank service, transportation, and tourism, a move to which Peru is opposed, because the resonable thing would be an exemption that would guarantee our services without any type of restriction, he explained.

GARCIA ADVOCATES TALKS ON MOVING CAPITAL

PY161620 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] At the opening ceremony of the National Forum for Regionalization in the auditorium of the Continental Bank, President Alan Garcia said that the change of the country's capital should be discussed, and that the Valley of the Mantaro River might be an adequate place to relocate the capital.

President Alan Garcia Perez this morning opened the National Forum for Regionalization, which was organized by the Chamber of Deputies and by the National Institute of Planning. The meeting was attended by representatives of public and private entities, labor and managerial organizations, political parties, presidents of corporations, municipal authorities, and state and private banks, among others. In his opening speech, the president said that it is imperative that the country be decentralized and that this should be done before anything else, even before discussing the boundaries and number of the regions:

[Begin Garcia recording] We want the decentralization to begin right away. I think that all our efforts will be in vain if we do not neutralize the attraction of this promised land, this land that offers only sand, unemployment, and no hope to those who come here and never fulfill their expectations. We should start thinking about moving the headquarters of the government to a place far from Lima, in an attempt to stop the Peruvian tendency of centralizing the essence of national life in Lima and on the Pacific Coast. All the efforts we make must be oriented toward moving Peru out of Lima. We must think of a historical detour for our country, and to move the capital might be a symbol and a new point of attraction. I think that this is an important topic for reflection. [passage omitted] [end recording]

FINANCE UNDERSECRETARY ON DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PA152103 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Report by Hector Gonzalez Perez]

[Text] Renegotiating the country's foreign debt will keep the debt from checking Mexico's economic development, Undersecretary of Finance Francisco Suarez Davila has asserted. He said that the renegotiaton of $48.7 billion of the public foreign debt, contracted with foreign private banks, will make it possible to reduce the amortization payments and save on interest payments. He explained that renegotiation has made it possible to reduce payment commitments of up to $11.667 billion per year between 1985 and 1990 to $2.09 billion over a period of 14 years.

Suarez Davila, who today met with the Chamber of De[illegible]cies' Programming and Budget Commission members, explained that the price and tariffs policy plays a fundamental role in financing national development. He said that through the elimination of unjustified subsidies and the updating of prices and tariffs, it has become possible for public insitutions and enterprises to increase their financial efficiency by 2.1 percent of the GNP.

Suarez Davila explained to the deputies of the 53d legislature that due to the variable effects of the international economy, the internal public debt increased by 15.9 percent, the internal debt by 7.9 percent, and the foreign debt in dollars by 4.2 percent, as the gliding [deslizamiento] effect was eliminated.

The Finance Secretariat has announced that Suarez Davila will travel to New York to negotiate the foreign debt with our country's creditors. During his stay in New York on 15 and 16 September, he will study Mexico's foreign debt counterproposal with a group of bank advisers. The finance undersecretary will explain how our country is seeking the international banks' support to defer the payment of interest on the debt.

BRIEFS

ZACATECAS GOVERNOR SWORN IN -- Genaro Borrego Estrada, PRI member, has been sworn in as governor of Zacatecas State. [Summary] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Sep 86 PA]

POLICE DESTROY MARIJUANA PLANTATIONS -- Members of the Mexican Federal Judicial Police, who are working in the "Pacifico VII" antidrug operation in the northern part of Mexico, destroyed some 15 hectares planted with marijuana in an area of the Juarez municipality, in Chihuahua, the Mexican Attorney General's Office reported yesterday. [Summary] [Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 1-A PA]

PEMEX FINANCIAL REPORT -- In 1985 Pemex paid 3 million pesos in taxes to the Federal Government and had utilities of 1 million pesos, which demonstrates that Pemex's finances are in good shape. Foreign exchange income in 1985 totalled $15.15 billion, and 75 percent of Pemex's investment program was covered by internally generated resources. In addition to this, Pemex's foreign debt dropped from $19.8 billion in 1982 to $15.7 billion in 1985. Pemex reported that these financial statements, certified by the federal government's Comptroller General's secretary, demonstrate that Pemex's finances are healthy. [Text] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Sep 86 PA]

COSTA RICA

ARIAS COMMENTS ON NEUTRALITY, HABIB VISIT

PA161649 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] President Arias said Costa Rica will give its principle of neutrality top priority because we do not want to see ourselves involved in the war that is approaching in Nicaragua.

The president said that the consolidation process of a Marxist regime is irreversible as they are now, for example, seeking to negotiate with the Nicaraguan church. He said it is late for that since they have already expelled Father Bismarck Carballo from the country.

The president's comments came after his meeting with itinerant Ambassador Philip Habib, who is touring Central America and looking into several options to the region's problems with the presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.

Habib confirmed that the talks will continue in New York at the end of the month when the UN sessions begin.

President Arias said that as a direct result of the meeting with Habib, Secretary of State George Shultz expressed interest in holding talks of 45 minutes to 1 hour with him to discuss topics dealt with yesterday.

Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, who took part in the meeting between Habib and Arias, said that the United States does not influence the reactivation or nonreactivation of the Contadora Group actions, and it will be the representatives of the member countries who will decide on future actions of that group when they meet in New York.

Those who will attend include Corazon Aquino of the Philippines, Miguel De la Madrid of Mexico, Eric Arturo Delvalle of Panama, and Jose Sarney of Brazil.

The president also referred to the aid the U.S. Government will give Central America which totals $300 million.

Of that amount, Costa Rica will get approximately 60 million colones [as published], which is considered on the low side. However, it was noted that because the other countries are entering a democratization process more aid will be assigned to them.

CONTRA 'BANDITRY' CITED IN POCOSOL REGION

PA161315 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 12-18 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Despite official statements that "neutrality will be respected," armed counterrevolutionary bands continue to be active in the northern part of the country, committing acts of provocation against Nicaragua and acts of banditry against Costa Rican citizens.

The Corella family was another of the many victims of the outlaws of the counterrevolution, when the vehicle in which they were traveling was attacked in the Pocosol region by persons linked with the terrorist bands of the UNO-FDN [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity - FDN].

The attack occurred last Thursday. The Corella couple, accompanied by their 5-month-old daughter, Dina Mayela, were travelling in their vehicle when the contra bandits opened fire on them. The child was wounded in the head and in the hand, losing the thumb of her right hand. Her father suffered a bullet wound in the thigh. The bandits stole 20,000 colones in cash and other personal belongings and fled to one of the contra camps in the San Carlos canton.

According to the authorities in the San Carlos canton and other regions on the Nicaraguan border, the population is afraid to talk. It is known that the contras have threatened to attack and kill those who dare to denounce their deeds.

Many Costa Ricans have been the victims of this foreign counterrevolutionary army, which operates in Costa Rica despite official statements that our country is neutral and will not allow its territory to be used to attack neighboring countries.

This paper learned from national military sources that there is strong resistance to the action Security Minister Hernan Garron wants to undertake in defense of an effective neutrality policy. These circles would be more obedient to the CIA agents and the U.S. Embassy, which openly support the counterrevolutionary activity, than the orders of a minister of known democratic views.

It was learned that the situation in the north could become more serious once the CIA begins to implement the $100 million aid to the contras. It is known that the government is being strongly pressured "to accept or play dumb" regarding Costa Rica being used as a training camp for the contra bands by the CIA, a subversive agency officially designated to direct the terrorist war against Nicaragua.

In the northern part of the country there is much fear and concern. The contra criminals are on the loose and becoming increasingly bolder.

EL SALVADOR

REBELS GIVE DUARTE 10-DAY DEADLINE ON TALKS

PA160414 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0044 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Sep (DPA) — The Salvadoran rebels said today that they give President Jose Napoleon Duarte 10 days to reflect and renew the preparatory meetings for laying the groundwork for a third round of negotiations, given the failure of the preparatory meeting in Panama City.

Jorge Villacorta and Salvador Samayoa said, in exclusive statements to DPA via telephone from Panama City, that the FDR and FMLN have told the Salvadoran Government that if it reconsiders "its caprice" of demilitarizing [as received] Sesori, they may renew the talks in Mexico City, Panama City, or anywhere else within 10 days.

Duarte said that if the rebels reconsider their position and decide to go to Sesori on 19 September, they should let him know through the mediator. FMLN's Samayoa jokingly said: "It is the other way around. If Duarte, who has limited power, decides to renew the talks, we are always willing."

Samayoa explained to DPA that the Salvadoran Government must understand that, even though it received $750 million per year from the United States and is the fourth largest aid recipient in the world that receives aid from that power, it has not been able to defeat the FMLN; therefore, the military solution is not appropriate.

In addition, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, commander of the People's Revolutionary Army, said: "We do not reject the dialogue, but we will not give up our weapons and we will not put them down. The people must understand that reality."

Meanwhile, FDR delegate Jorge Villacorta said that President Duarte "will put up a show," a "clownish act" by going alone to Sesori. He has taken the dialouge as a propganda instrument, and the Salvadoran Army is not interested in the dialouge either. Villacorta said that " the Armed Forces have capriciously chosen to remain in Sesori. They will suspend the operation in a few days, and they could very well do it now."

Villacorta, who was agriculture minister in the Christian Democratic regime 5 years ago, said that Colonel Roberto Staben, commander of the Arce Battalion -- which is currently in Sesori -- was the same one who attacked the Christian Democratic Party in 1980 and inflicted a lot of deaths. How can we trust him?" Villacorta asked. [quotation marks as received] He also said that the mediator in the dialogue, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, said in Panama City that he would not go to Sesori on the 19th because it would be useless.

Meanwhile, organized sectors that oppose Napoleon Duarte's regime warned in San Salvador that they will increase the pressure this week so that a real willingness to seek a peaceful resolution is shown, and so President Duarte proves that his power is not limited -- as asserted here by several sectors -- by the pressures from the United States, the Armed Forces, and extreme right sectors.

FMLN'S MARTINEZ DISCUSSES TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

PA151921 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1310 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Statement by Ana Guadalupe Martinez, member of the FDR-FMLN delegation to the Panama preparatory meeting, on 14 September in Panama City -- recorded]

[Text] Regarding the talks here in Panama with the government delegation to prepare for the Sesori meeting, we can say we have made every effort to reach a satisfactory agreement. However, we have not seen that same attitude from the government. For example, on the first day we proposed the talks begin at 1500 but the government delegation arrived at 1730. [Words indistinct] they refused a truce, they refused a demilitarization, and they said no to everything we proposed. [Words indistinct]. Then on the following days, we managed to reach a consensus on the agenda.

The agenda for the third meeting is more or less as follows. We will read it, because it is appropriate to read it. [Words indistinct] this agenda shows our commitment to attend the third meeting. It include the peace proposals made by the Salvadoran Government, and the FDR-FMLN.

In the second point, we agreed on holding discussions to begin implementing the first steps to solve the conflict: termination, and implementation of the necessary mechanisms to integrate national sectors in the solution.

In the third point, we agreed to discuss and define the continuity of the dialogue: type of meeting, characteristics of the political and technical meetings, frequency of the meetings, and the place where they will be held, whether in or out of the country.

Let's say these were the agreements we reached yesterday afternoon. Then we began to discuss the points that were pending: truce and demilitarization. This is where we got stuck, because as they had said publicly before, they would not accept a truce or a demilitarization. This is a position of the government. [words indistinct] Duarte is not even slightly interested in seeking peace, because he really is not committed to it.

The government delegates left the meeting and said they could not continue to discuss these topics. They could not agree on a truce because the Army had the constitutional obligation to protect the Salvadoran people. They also said demilitarization was against the Constitution. [words indistinct] They said we would use a demilitarization to gather our forces and carry out an attack immediately after the dialogues. We disagreed with the argument that we could benefit from the truce. [words indistinct]

The government delegation left the meeting and said they could not discuss this point. This morning, we waited for the government delegation. We waited for them to arrive [words indistinct]. Then they arrived. We met again. We proposed discussing other pending topics. [Words indistinct]. However, they said they would only continue to negotiate if the FDR-FMLN accepted security measures offered by the government to the delegation that attended the meeting. Otherwise, everything agreed upon would be invalidated and 19 September would be the last day in which we could reply. To this we proposed to continue the dialogue in San Salvador, Mexico, or Peru in 10 days in an attempt to reach an acceptable agreement.

I repeat: They ended the meeting because with this ultimatum, the talks could no longer be continued.

This is the situation. We hope to continue reporting tomorrow, when perhaps we could give you a broader picture.

FMLN Issues Bulletin

PA161202 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Press bulletin issued by the FMLN Press and Propaganda Commission on 15 September in Panama City]

[Text] Press bulletin No 3: The FDR-FMLN delegation to the second preparatory meeting for the third round of talks reports to the people and to local and international news media its evaluation of the events that caused the failure of the preparatory meeting in Panama.

As we reported yesterday, the government's delegation did not show up at 1000 as agreed to resume the talks; when it showed up at 1330, it talked to the intermediary, refusing to meet with our delegation. Since yesterday the government's delegation showed a tendency to get off the subject of the dialogue and to have the continuation of the meetings depend only on what we do; indicating that it would only return to the negotiating table if we had something new to say regarding what they called their security guarantees offer to our delegation that would go to Sesori.

We feel that we came to Panama to reach agreements between both sides and not to impose conditions. Along this line, we suggested, through the intermediary, to continue the talks on the other pending issues, which the government's delegation did not accept.

We suggested holding another meeting within 12 days, which was also rejected. All we heard from them was about their so-called proposal, but at no time were alternatives to continue the dialogue to make effective the third meeting in Sesori discussed. Once again displaying their arrogance, the government's delegation even told us that it would only accept continuing the meetings if we accepted the guarantees and security measures offered by the Armed Forces.

The government's delegation returned to the point where it started, to the proposals the government has been announcing in the past few days. They told us that President Duarte will be in Sesori, which we already knew, whether or not our delegation is present. They also told us that we had until 19 September to change our opinion regarding their offer, otherwise all the agreements reached so far would be forfeited. Such an attitude has confirmed what we have been saying about the government's delegation, that it did not come to Panama with an attitude in favor of the dialogue and reaching agreements. Instead it displayed an arrogant and inflexible attitude and in a straitjacket imposed by the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Therefore, we say that the Salvadoran regime is fully responsible for the failure of this second effort to make the third round of talks in Sesori possible. Meanwhile, we remain open to all possibilities and opportunities offered by the government to resume the dialogue. We will not stop making efforts to obtain the dialogue's continuation by every possible means, which is the only way to advance toward a political solution.

We want to express our special recognition of the Salvadoran news media for the efforts it has made to report the talks in Panama to the Salvadoran people. Such a performance by the Salvadoran news media is of great importance at this moment to keep the people abreast of a matter of national interest.

We thank the Panamanian Government and people for the opportunity given to our people to have an adequate climate of cooperation and hospitality to hold an event, which has to do with the realization of one of our most profound aspirations.

We feel sure we did our duty and acted in a responsible manner, respecting the neutrality demanded by circumstances.

We call the attention of our people and international opinion to remain on the watch because we will report the analysis that our two fronts will make regarding this meeting and the outlook for the dialogue in the search for peace.

Panama City, 15 September 1986.

CASTILLO CLARAMOUNT REVIEWS PANAMA MEETINGS

PA151523 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1331 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Statement by Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount via telephone from Panama City on 15 September -- recorded]

[Text] We are continuing to report the incidents that have occurred as a result of our efforts during the second preparatory meeting with the terrorist leaders. As head of the Salvadoran delegation and vice president of the Republic, accompanied, of course, by Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Colonel Reinaldo Lopez Nuila, and with the cooperation of Deputy Communications Minister Roberto Viera, we participated in meetings that ended yesterday at 1730, when the delegates from the terrorist fronts decided the meeting was over.

They refused to accept the government proposal to guarantee all aspects of their delegates safety in Sesori. The government proposal, of course, involved the cooperation and deep commitment of the Catholic Church, the International Red Cross, and the embassies of friendly countries accredited in El Salvador.

However, the rebels made totally unacceptable demands. Their demands would be inadmissible for any country in the world. They demanded the complete withdrawal of the Armed Forces from nine towns in the northern part of San Miguel, among them, of course, Sesori. This would involve surrendering an area of approximately 300 square km to the guerrillas so they could establish their forces there. Currently, the entire area is controlled by the Salvadoran Armed Forces, which offers security, vigilance, and protection to those towns that have suffered so much as a consequence of this war.

Despite this objectionable and unreasonable attitude of the terrorist delegates, in the end we upheld the government's offer and determination to hold the Sesori meeting. We said that the president and his delegation will be in Sesori on the 19th. We hope that through Msgr Rivera y Damas, the guerrillas will inform us of their decision to accept the government's offer, so that the Sesori meeting can be held.

We are capable of preparing in 24 hours or less everything necessary to guarantee the security of all of the guerrillas and people who want to be in Sesori. We want to prevent any incidents. I also want to inform the Salvadoran people that Msgr Rivera y Damas even made a proposal initiated by the Catholic Church itself, which offers personal protection by Bishop (?Estele) of [name indistinct] in Germany. Bishop (?Estele) is a world renowned figure, an influential figure within the European, and I would say, world Catholic Church. Msgr Rivera y Damas said that Bishop (?Estele) would protect the life of guerrilla terrorist Joaquin Villalobos with his own life. Msgr Rivera y Damas also offered to guarantee the life of the other terrorists [word indistinct] with the presence of Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez. This was an effort by the Catholic Church mediators who were all present at the meeting.

However, this proposal was not accepted by the terrorists, who persisted in thier preposterous and unreasonable demands, which cannot be accepted because they are totally inadmissible for El Salvador and would be for any other world country. The government's refusal to accept their proposal is not whimsical. It would be illogical and absurd for a country to surrender territories that the rebels do not have the capacity to control militarily, and much less to sustain militarily. The rebels have never maintained or controlled any territory in the country, not 300 square km, not nine towns, and much less the northern part of San Miguel Department.

In a word, everyone in El Salvador knows that the guerrillas are capable of implementing terrorist attacks, of attacking at night, of ambushing, of attacking without running any risks, but that they cannot maintain positions from a military viewpoint. This is a truth, a reality. Of course, they wanted to take advantage of this occasion -- because there can be no other explanation for their unreasonable demands -- to demonstrate to the world that they have power and control over that area, and to show that they are a belligerent force that has conquered all of that territory. We would have to be totally naive or even something worse, which I cannot mention publicly; we would have to be truly foolish, to say the least, or we would have to be traitors to the fatherland to accept something of this nature. Therefore, their proposals cannot be accepted.

Nevertheless, we have established that the government's offers regarding security, mobilization, logistics -- everything so that the meeting can take place, remain the same, and we will wait until the last moment for a statement from the guerrillas through Msgr Rivera y Damas in order to hold the meeting.

Yesterday, almost at nightfall, we contacted President Duarte after making an in-depth analysis of the situation. The three delegates informed him in detail of the situation, and told him of our final proposal. The president made a series of comments. This is our report, a clarification of our position.

GENERAL BLANDON VIEWS REBUILDING PLANS, DIALOGUE

PA130449 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the Salvadoran Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, will soon urge politicians to join the United To Rebuild Plan. The Armed Forces recently spent more than 55 million colones in Sonsonate, La Union, Guazapa, and the eastern region as part of the United to Rebuild Plan, which is aimed at reactivating zones affected by the conflict. In a news conference, Gen Blandon said that over 400 families benefited from the construction of a new wharf in the port of Acajutla; in the eastern zone, more than 200,000 peasants have benefited from the actions aimed at countering the effects of the drought. He later invited politicians to join the United to Rebuild Plan.

[Begin recording] [Blandon] The politicians have yet to receive the appropriate information about the goals of the United to Rebuild Plan. I believe the principal political leaders in the country will soon approach us. I hope that once they receive the proper information, they will welcome the plan as other sectors already have. I want politicians to understand very well that this is the country's alternative for peace and that nothing will be gained by continuing disputes among ourselves and our organizations. Only national unity will allow us to solve such a critical problem in the country. What was the other question?

[Unidentified correspondent] What is the position of the private sector and certain rightwing sectors that control the groups [words indistinct]? They were not too happy about [words indistinct] and are causing social and economic problems in the country.

[Blandon] That is right. I received three statements during the meeting which were critical of certain government policies. Fortunately, these are only the result of a certain sector's interests and I believe this matter will be solved by the government in the near future; this is important and necessary to overcome the situation.

[Correspondent] General, perhaps the private sector [words indistinct]?

[Blandon] We have received no material support yet, only what I have mentioned. However, the meeting I held with the Salvadoran archbishop, with all his general staff, so to speak [reporters laugh] was very positive. There was some criticism against the civil defense, but they are right to feel worried because the civil defense created many problems some years ago, and we still have some problems with the civil defense. We are exerting ourselves to the utmost, and I said so to the archbishop. This topic will be discussed during a meeting of commanders, to improve the situation, because there are two forces involved in this: the Catholic Church criticizes the civil defense's abuse of authority, and the terrorist groups do not want the civil defense, because with it they would be left without supply centers in certain areas of the country.

[Correspondent] General, what about the relocation of the people which you discussed during the meeting with the Church? What points have you discussed with the general staff? How are the plans to relocate the population coming along?

[Blandon] This is one of the topics which most interests the Catholic Church -- I other words, the displaced people -- but we are also interested in this. We are interested in seeing all those people who now live in the refugee camps return to their places of origin. Likewise, the Catholic Church agrees with the joint chiefs of staff's position; the relocation activities should be carried out in an orderly way and under strict control to prevent future problems.

[Correspondent] General, do you have an idea of how much the current operation cost? The plans [words indistinct]?

[Blandon] I cannot give you a figure, not even an estimate, because the way we see it, this campaign has no definite deadline. It will last as long as necessary to solve the problems afflicting the people, who have suffered the most due to the conflict. We will do as much as possible during the rest of the year, and we will surely do much more next year because the campaign will receive the government's decided support. I expect that the other sectors will have joined the campaign by a year from now.

[Correspondent] General, the remainder of the AID funds and other U.S. Government organizations [words indistinct]?

[Blandon] Most of the funds come from the AID, through Conara [National Commission for Reconstruction] and Codera; and sometimes through the Interior Ministry. We also contribute with our own funds as much as possible, because the effort must also be...[changes thought] the government sectors must also exert themselves.

[Correspondent] General, have you requested some kind of (?contribution) from the private sector to cover the cost of the war?

[Blandon] No, absolutely nothing. We have yet to plan some kind of contribution with them. We hav only requested their moral support for the time being. They have presented some offers on their participation. However, we donot think taxes or other measures should be demanded.

[Correspondent] Gen Blandon, please tell us what might take place next week concerning the dialogue between the government and the leftist forces. The archbishop said that one of the topics to be discussed beginning tomorrow in Panama is the militarization of the areas around Sesori. Also, the leftists have said you have troops and [words indistinct] under these conditions. What is your opinion of the situation?

[Blandon] I think that the president of the republic has issued the permanent [corrects himself] pertinent instructions, based on what the political constitution states, concerning the role of the Armed Forces. The joint chiefs of staff has received orders from the president to prepare a security plan in the Sesori zone, and the president's statements have been clear. The meeting will be held in Sesori, it will be held on the 19th, and nothing has been said about a demilitarization or truce or anything like that.

[Correspondent] General, what is your viewpoint as a military officer [words indistinct]. What would the Salvadoran people think about a truce right now?

[Blandon] We have a constitutional mission which we must fulfill: the security and integrity of our territory. We must fulfill our mission; I do not believe a truce could possibly be established right now.

[Question indistinct]

[Blandon] I would not like to discuss this topic because right now [corrects himself] a meeting will be held in Panama City tomorrow and I would not like to interfere with more details...[changes thought] discuss the subject any further.

[Correspondent] General, referring to another topic, we would like to know how many operations are currently being carried out and how many soldiers are participating in those operations?

[Blandon] Please repeat the question.

[Correspondent] How many operations are the Armed Forces carrying out right now and how many soldiers are participating in them?

[Blandon] Seven [as heard] large-scale operations are currently underway throughout the country. "Operation Phoenix" is continuing; it has been underway for approximately 7 months. We also have the "Chavez Carreno Operation" in Chalatenango, an operation which is being carried out north of Tenancingo; another operation has been underway for approximately 3 months in northern San Miguel Department -- precisely the area where the dialogue will be held. By the way, we began these operations before the commissions chose Sesori as the site for the third round of talks. A large-scale operation is being carried out north of the Torola River, and we have units posted throughout most of the northern areas in that department. We also have another operation north of La Union; another large-scale operation in the area of Jucuaran; and another large-scale operation in the area of San Bartolo and Chanmico, and in Dolores, [name indistinct], San Vicente, Usulutan Department; and another large-scale operation in the coffee region of Santa Ana Department. I believe we are currently using 70 percent of our forces in the large-scale and smaller-scale operations, and in permanent operations throughout our national territory.

[Question indistinct]

[Blandon] That is a matter which was discussed by the commissions that handled this. I understand that the government commission did not decide [corrects himself] suggest that the meeting be held in Sesori. The terrorist groups selected the area of Sesori, and not the government.

[Correspondent] General, referring to the 70 percent of the Armed Forces you mentioned, does that mean that some 35,000 men are participating in the operations and are being mobilized throughout our national territory?

[Blandon] I will ask the officer in charge of operations to give you an exact answer. [end recording]

The chairman of the Armed Forces Joint chiefs of Staff said all the people will be free to attend the government-guerrilla meeting on 19 September. Likewise, the topic of Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos was discussed during the meeting, and Treasury Police Director General Rinaldo Golcher said the legal files of all the prisoners and the conditions for their release will be given out. The information will be presented by Salvadoran Archbishop Monsignor Artur Rivera y Damar to the fronts during the second preparatory meeting, which is being held in Panama City.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT CEREZO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

PA152217 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1744 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Report by Sra Belenda on news conference with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, in Los Auzoles, Ahuachapan on 14 September]

[Text] Today at noon the Salvadoran and Guatemalan presidents, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Vinicio Cerezo, signed an agreement on electrical interconnection between the two countries. The agreement was signed between the Salvadoran Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] and the National Institute of Electrification [INDE] of Guatemala. A few minutes after the inauguration, the presidents held a press conference. Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo began the conference. We now offer you part of this news conference.

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] As President Duarte says, I am ready to respond to any question you may have today. I believe that the fundamental reason for our presence here has been manifested today in the inauguration speeches, thus it is now your turn to ask questions.

[Reporter] Mr President, has your neutrality policy regarding the Central American conflict changed?

[Cerezo] So far, I believe I have not shown any sign of changing this neutrality policy. We maintain our neutrality policy, which has been defined as a serious attempt to avoid armed conflicts and a decision to contribute to any political mechanism that may establish bases for a permanent peace, for the development of democracy and idelological pluralism.

[Reporter] What were the main topics discussed during your private meeting with President Duarte?

[Cerezo] We did not hold any private meeting.

[Reporter] A private meeting had been scheduled to discuss matters [words indistinct].

[Cerezo] Well, we did not hold a private meeting. As you have seen, the only private moment we had was when [words indistinct]. [Cerezo laughs]

We have not discussed any subjects privately yet. However, I should add, traditionally, and recently, we have had many points of agreement with President Duarte on many matters, such as on the view we have on the Central American conflict, but we have not had time to hold a private meeting at this time.

[Reporter] Mr President, in Guatemala and in reports from international press agencies, it has been said that a plan has been disclosed to gag the press in Guatemala. Can you comment on this situation?

[Cerezo] There has been an analysis made by a journalist who is concerned about Guatemalan public opinion. The plan had been sent for consultation to some level of the administration.

We did not discuss it. As president of the Republic, I believe I can say that in the past 30 years there had not been as much press freedom in Guatemala as there is now. Sometimes, according to some and according to this journalist, there is too much freedom. The government does not have a [word indistinct] attitude toward press freedom. and the first evidence of this is the newspapers, the reporters, and the several organizations that have received information from the government of the Republic and our willingness to express our viewpoints with much freedom. This was simply an opinion.

[Reporter] Are there any new developments about the creation of the Central American parliament? What is the situation with Nicaragua at this moment?

[Cerezo] At this moment the technical commission is working in Nicaragua to continue discussing the basic agreement to create the Central American parliament. We have continued on the path to discuss the creation of the parliament, and I must say that so far I feel optimistic and that we are taking positive steps to organize the parliament.

[Reporter] Mr President, you have mentioned that Central America needs the help of foreign nations for proejcts like the one you have inaugurated today. Does this mean that your government opposes military aid?

[Cerezo] No, this means that we insist on the need to turn Central America into an area for the development of democracy and peace and not a region to resolve conflicts between international superpowers. At this moment, the military aid is necessary for countries, but I believe we must insist even more that the military aid be directed toward internal defensive security of the countries rather than toward possibliities of an escalation of the Central American conflict. I have specifically mentioned an important point; we expect from other developed nations of the world an attitude of cooperation for the consolidation of democracy and for the bases for the development of the people rather than the propitiation to polarization and conflicts.

[Reporter] Regarding Nicaragua's position [words indistinct] and what is the current situation?

[Cerezo] Nicaragua is participating in the meetings of the technical commission and in the several meetings that have been held to create the Central American parliament. Obviously, the Central American parliament will have as a base the consolidation of a democratization process in each country and the possibilities of each nation to elect their own representatives.

[Reporter] Are there any differences in the proposals [words indistinct]?

[Cerezo] So far there have been none.

[Reporter] Have there been trade exchange problems between Guatemala and El Salvador due to the [passage indistinct]?

[Cerezo] There was a lack of communication on our part regarding STS [not further identified] mechanics, and this had created unrest within the Salvadoran private sector. We are in the process of informing the Salvadoran Government of the STS methods of controlling foreign trade, and of informing the private sector so that it can confirm that this is not an intervention in Guatemala's external affairs or any other country's internal affairs.

It is simply an effort to attain the information that the government and people in general should have. Democracy is based upon free information of all these things; not only of government activity, but of economic activities as well.

[Reporter] What are the advantages of this mechanism?

[Cerezo] STS is a company in charge of creating mechanisms to obtain objective information regarding exports and imports. The basic advantage of STS is that it improves the possibility of collecting the foreign exchange currency that belongs to the country.

[Reporter] Since the Salvadoran and Guatemalan Governments are both Christian Democratic regimes, why is El Salvador doing nothing to control imports and exports?

[Cerezo] The first reason is that even though we are Christian Democrats, President Duarte is president of the Salvadorans, and I am president of the Guatemalans. This is something very important. He is the head of a government that must respond to all of El Salvador's needs, and we are a government that must respond to Guatemala's needs. Christian Democracy does not impose models in all of the Christian Democratic countries but responds to the needs of each concrete reality. Second, a much bolder step was taken in El Salvador: Imports were nationalized.

[Reporter] Mr President, what consequences could the U.S. bases in Honduras have on [words indistinct]?

[Cerezo] Could you please repeat that question?

[Reporter] What consequences could the U.S. bases in Honduras [words indistinct] have on Central America and specifically [words indistinct]?

[Cerezo] The enemies of democracy are those who want to turn democracy into a miraculous act for the solution of problems and those who are impatient. Those who do not want to contribute to making the people aware of the fact that greatness and development are the results of hard, persistent, and prolonged work are the ones who want to discredit democracy. They are the ones who say that democracy fails because it does not solve 200-year-old problems in 7 months. Those are the enemies of democracy; they do not influence the people or create in them the desire to work, build, and not wait for miracles from democracy. Democracy is the result of a unification of effort and not the fruit of miracles that have long since disappeared from world history.

[Reporter] Could you point out the country that does not want to contribute to this peace and democracy?

[Cerezo] That is a completely different question. I cannot assert that there is a country that does not want to contribute to peace and democracy in Central America. Peace and democracy must be built in each country, and this refers to the direct convictions of each country. I can say that in Guatemala there are conditions that allow each of the political groups to express themselves if they want to.

Within the institutional mechanism, and President Duarte can do this, each of the Central American presidents and their people should be asked if they feel they can participate [words indistinct]. What I can assert is that peace is the result of democracy and pluralism, of tolerance, and of space so that all of the political forces can discuss any sector.

[Reporter] What does your government think of the dialogue the Salvadoran Government and rebels will hold?

[Cerezo] I think it is a commendable effort by President Duarte, and I respect all the initiatives he has made in the effort to consolidate democracy. I believe the person most capable of judging the situation in El Salvador is President Duarte.

[Reporter] If the Central American parliament is formed would the Contadora Group be replaced [words indistinct]?

[Cerezo] No. The Central American parliaments has not been proposed to replace the Contadora Group. The parliament is not a temporary solution, rather the result of a concrete analysis that has proven that the error of Central American integration in the past was that it did not integrate the countries politically and socially. The Central American parliament would be a permanent instrument for the solution of conflicts by representatives of each country, and it could -- on specific occasions -- be a good forum to discuss conflicts between the Central American countries. Contadora is an effort by other Latin American countries outside the region to promote a dialogue in Central America, an effort we are grateful for, although during the past months and years we have insisted on the need to have Central America play a leading role in deciding its own fate.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] Of course. The cooperation is an effort to resolve the differences between various sectors. Democracy is the awareness of the fact that problems can be solved on the basis of peaceful discussion, and that the decisions will work in favor of the majority of the people. Also, this awareness should be consolidated with national (?solutions), because we live in the same country, and we are not enemies but people with different viewpoints. We must sit down and determine who is right, and when this cannot be ascertained in a discussion, the people are asked to give their opinion, and the majority wins.

[Reporter] Mr President, common crime and inflation have been frequent problems in Guatemala. What has your government done about this?

[Cerezo] We have launched an economic reorganization plan, and the only thing we intend to accomplish this year is to organize our economy and stabilize the quetzal's foreign exchange rate; thus, we will be able to begin the reactivation phase next year to increase our production, lower the cost of living, and -- consequently -- inflation. I might add that we have attained complete success this year; the quetzal's official exchange rate has been stabilized at 2.50 [to the dollar], and the banking exchange rate has been stabilized at approximately 2.95 [to a dollar]. We hope to unify the exchange rates next year, but this will depend on the circumstances prevailing at year's end. Inflation has not dropped, but it has become stable. In other words, the constant increase in the cost of living has stopped; it has not dropped, but it has not increased in general terms. I might add that we have attained some specific goals concerning employment and incentives to the production sector. The incentives to production have created the conditions we expected and some [word indistinct] actions have derived specific benefits for our infrastructure. Anyway, our goal this year was to attain order in our national economy, and we have achieved this goal.

[Reporter] Referring to the human rights situation, some improvements have been noticed according to certain statements. Do you think [words indistinct]?

[Cerezo] In my opinion, there has been a definite improvement concerning human rights and political activities. We had offered to decrease political violence by 80 percent, and we have surpassed that figure. The decrease has exceeded the 90 percent level; however, we must admit that we have specific problems -- such as common crime. This phenomenon is natural in every new democracy. The criminals believe that they have the right [Cerezo laughs] to freely engage in their activities. [reporters laugh] Therefore, we have been compelled to increase police efficiency, and we have begun to achieve some specific success. The people are already aware of this improvement. Anyway, we have had no political crimes that can be attributed to the government or anyone in the government during our 8 months in power, because there have been none.

[Reporter] The Mutual Support Group leaders have criticized [words indistinct] concerning human rights. What is your opinion?

[Cerezo] That is one of their characteristics; they always criticize what our democratic institutions do, but [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Referring to those who travel from El Salvador to Guatemala [words indistinct] because there is a lot of crime in Guatemala...

[Cerezo, interrupting] That is true, particularly in the zone of Jalpatagua and certain Salvadoran communities, where violence had greatly increased. Nowadays the police and some Guatemalan Army forces in the border area have set up control posts, and they have begun to offer more security. I might add that the crime rates have increased the most in Guatemala City, specifically in the outskirts and in the downtown area. However, this has begun to decrease.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] There is complete protection on the highways nowadays. [end recording]

HONDURAS

AZCONA DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH

PA160251 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0107 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Independence Day Speech by President Jose Azcona Hoyo; place not given -- live]

[Text] My fellow countrymen, first of all and before going into the essence of my message, I wish to tell you that I should have delivered this speech at noon at the National Stadium. However, for understandable reasons -- as the desire and privilege of the secondary schools to march, which they had not done at that hour, and show the Honduran people their exercises honoring the fatherland, which they had perfected through effort and sacrifices -- I was unable to do so. But here I am, to fulfill this responsibility as president of all Hondurans.

Fellow countrymen, today, 15 September 1986, on which date we commemorate the 165th anniversary of our nation's independence, we will perform our civic duty, expressing our devotion and respect for the fatherland and the principles bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

The fatherland is a concept of great human and physical dimensions capable of carrying out great actions through its sons, combining their efforts to achieve their ideals. The commemoration of our independence anniversary must not be a symbolic ceremony in which we march and pay tribute to the flag. It must be more profound, more heartfelt to make us mediate on our daily actions, the task of yesterday, today, and tomorrow, to build a great nation, strong and respected by one and all. It is to conscientiously fulfill the laws of the Republic, it is to work incessantly at resolving its problems, seeking ways to boost our civic and socioeconomic development to make us feel that we have a people for whom to struggle and a land that is ours, because the fatherland belongs to all. Therefore, it is a common task to make it respected and dignified.

Duty, today more than ever, acquires the significance of the highest civic expression because in this era of vicissitudes and crisis, strict adherence to the fulfillment of our citizen's duty is needed and each Honduran must strive to become an active citizen and exemplary patriot.

Today as we commemorate a new anniversary of the proclamation of our independence, I come to share with all the social sectors of our people, and especially with the children and the youth, the teachings of love for the homeland, and civic community spirit, that the forgers of our nationality bequeathed us. They like us, were encouraged by the most beautiful ideals of redemption, justice, and Central American brotherhood. [applause]

I proclaim that those admirable moral convictions of the champions of freedom have been and continue to be the permanent guide in the mission with which my fellow countrymen entrusted me. Thus I have repeatedly said and I reasert today that we should have faith in ourselves if we want to successfully traverse the hard, long road of economic and social development.

Honduran society will only be safe from insufficiency through the analysis, and calm comprehension of its own problems, by upholding dialogue and brotherhood as the tools to cultivate a positive attitude before the obstacles that threaten national decorum and dignity and by firmly believing that the work that redeems and the extolling of moral values are essential virtues to obtain the economic and social development that the Honduran people aspire and deserve. [applauses]

Before 1821 we were only the machinery of colonialism. The expression of all that was Honduran and Central American had been coerced. The privileged groups were rooted on the oppression of a people without historic destiny, without liberty, and without a voice — a people without a future. The purpose of independence, more than a necessity of a political order, was an unshirkable duty to achieve a latent aspiration of a people aspiring to shape their destiny, to exercise their sovereignty, to enjoy liberty as the mother of creative action.

In this way, in such decisive moments, the womb of the country produced the necessary leaders -- those great leaders of the people who have a heroic vocation and a thorough sense of national dignity. That group of men inspired by the postulates of the French revolution sealed their epic by strengthening the spirit of unity -- the same spirit of Central Americanism that was later the standard of the federalist hero, General Francisco Morazan. The hero of the unity of Central America, whose tragic death we evoke on 15 September, fought for independence, even giving his own life.

His love for the fatherland, which he bequeathed to the youth, is the measure of political thinking that is still valid in the scale of historic values. The fraternal unity of all Hondurans will save the destiny of our nation at the crucial and tormented moment of Central America's destiny.

The standard-bearers of our republican life demonstrated that the fatherland is a great family, a gathering of ideals and a spiritual strength, to which they gave their civic, moral, and political stature, to visualize their faith in democracy.

Those legitimate aspirations born of unity were the only guarantee of our existence as a nation. only the solid unity achieved around the revindicating ideas was capable of making us emerge to independent life, saving us at the hour of self-determination.

Nevertheless, we must recognize that the proclamation of indepencence occurred under circumstances that were not favorable to beginning a process of autonomous development. This, in large part, was the origin of the secular ills affecting the nation.

In fact, the ills currently affecting the nation have secular roots. Hence, it is not easy to overcome them in short term. Nevertheless, this recognition must not lead us to adopt a conformist attitude. On the contrary, we must have the firm conviction that our situation can and should be overcome. Hondurans are capable of pulling our country forward, if we decide to undertake that patriotic endeavor, assuming the honesty of Cabanas, the anlytical serenity of Valle, and the partiotic courage of Morazan. I believe that the formula of salvation is honest and daily work.

With this prospect, I maintain that the citizens in general are in a position to greatly contribute to the country, regardless of the field in which we work, because all work dignifies. Now the nation demands the participation of all its children.

I want to emphasize that we can all contribute to the national process, no matter how humble our work. We are all dutybound to do so, and not only those in the government, because the fatherland is for all of us, and we all have the duty to serve it.

I invite all Hondurans, on this day and during the days to come to join us as a whole with a single will to renew the solemn pledge of being faithful to the fatherland, to the Constitution, to the democratic institutions, and to all the ideals that give content to the Republic.

In this manner, independence will be our aspiration of each day. Within this order of ideas, I demand of my fellow citizens their decided and unreserved support, as a logical prolongation of the vote with which they placed me in the seat of the first worker of the country. That is the response I request as a director of the destiny of the nation, to which I am committed with a keen civic sense.

Once again I reiterate that not even in the most adverse circumstances will I subject the common good to partisan interest or to the supremacy of any power group.

Fellow citizens, let 15 September become a date favorable for magnifying the unity of the Honduran family, without distinction of any nature and within a climate of social harmony and mutual understanding among all citizens.

That was the dream of our forefathers. Thank you very much.

AZCONA REITERATES REJECTION OF CONTRA TRAINING

PA131913 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 13 Sep 86

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) — President Jose Azcona today reiterated that the Nicaraguan contras will not be trained or provisioned in Honduran territory. "For the last time, I will reiterate that the anti-Sandinists will not be trained here, and that the U.S. aid will not be channeled through Honduras either," Azcona said, visibly annoyed.

Azcona was approached by journalists at the presidential house and asked to comment on report published in the U.S. press stating that Green Berets will train anti-Sandinists in Honduran camps. The same sources reported that the $100 million in aid the United States approved for the contras will be distributed from Honduras.

"Many things are published in the press. However, I am the Honduran president, and as such, I say that those reports are erroneous and groundless, and even capricious," Azcona said. The journalists stressed that during the past few weeks, Honduras has been visited by William Walker, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Central America, Philip Gabib, U.S. roving ambassador for Central America, General John Galvin, commander of the U.S. southeren command; and General John Wickman, U.S. Army Chief of Staff.

"Those visits have been related to the positions held by these individuals and the Central American situation, an not to exert any pressure on us regarding the subject of the contras, which was not even discussed," Azcona asserted. Diplomatic sources close to the presidential house believe that the constant visits of senior officials from the State Department and military effort to convince Honduras into supplying all necessary facilities to the contras. "Those reports are also false and I ignore their intentions," Azcona said.

The journalists complained to the Honduran president about the lack of official information regarding the visits of those officials, which originated the reports that Azcona now denies. However, the president did not reply.

For their part, anti-Sandinist spokesmen have said in Tegucigalpa that they do not need territory in the countries bordering Nicaragua to receive supplies and train their forces. They also said that in their military training center, located in the Nicaraguan mountains, "approximately 12,000 men have been trained and some 8,000 men will soon be ready to fight." The anti-Sandinists said that they only regret the "difficult" logistical conditions they are confronting and the fact that they do not have enough modern weapons to match the numerous and well-equipped EPS troops.

SALVADORAN AIR FORCE REPORTEDLY STRAFES BORDER

PA152007 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Two helicopters, presumably of the Salvadoran Air Force, entered Honduran territory and strafed a forested area near La Estancia, in La Paz Department.

The strafing, which occured on 30 August in an area near the village of Jocoterique, which is located some 5 km from the border, was carried out by two Huey UH-1 helicopters. The attack took place at 1150. Although the bomb explosions scared the small population in Jocoterique, no injuries were reported. However, the rockets started fires that destroyed approximately 15 manzanas of forest land.

The incident was reported by residents in that areas who recently arrived in Tegucigalpa. They added that the helicopters fired five "rockets" [preceding word in English], according to military experts who arrived at the site.

Seconds after the attack, the helicopters gained altitude and headed for El Salvador. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA

CONTRA DC-3 REPORTEDLY CRASHES IN HONDURAS

PA161933 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] A DC-3 airplane of the counterrevolutionaries who have settled in Honduras crashed near Teupasenti, 55 km east of Tegucigalpa. The six members of the crew survived the crash. A Tegucigalpa report notes that the plane was apparently carrying medicine, arms, and military material for the contras who operate in Honduras. The plane had to make an emergency landing because of mechanical problems and was badly damaged. A motor on the right wing fell off, according to a Honduran military intelligence spokesman. Witnesses of the crash reported that the crew was wearing camouflage-type military uniforms.

ORTEGA VISITS N. KOREA, MEETS WITH KIM II-SONG

For North Korean media coverage of the visit of Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega to North Korea, including his meeting with North Korean President Kim II-Song, see the North Korea section of the 16 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CARDENAL DISCUSSES REGIONAL ISSUES

PA161615 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Medellin -- Nicaraguan Priest and poet Ernesto Cardenal, the culture minister of that Central American nation, will receive a doctor honoris causa degree in humanities from the Latin American Autonomous University today. Cardenal said here that despite the revolution, Nicaragua is at a present a very poor country.

Minister Cardenal said that more than half of Nicaragua's budget must be spent to defend the country from the United States, which is waging a war against Nicaragua on its borders with Costa Rica and Honduras. He criticized Pope John Paul II's position during his visit to Colombia, because the pope rejected the use of arms and armed struggles; however, although Monsignor Vega advocates the use of arms against the revolution in Nicaragua, the pope supported him, which, according to Cardenal, is a clear contradiction.

RELEASED PRISONERS, RELATIVES ARRIVE IN U.S.

PA161658 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] More than 100 former counterrevolutionary prisoners and their relatives arrived today in Miami as a result of a sovereign decision made by the Cuban Government in the continuation of a just policy.

Msgr Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, director of the Cuban Episcopal Conference, acknowledged the Cuban Government's cooperation in sending more than 100 counterrevolutionary prisoners, former prisoners and their relatives to the United States. A total of 18 Cuban prisoners serving sentences for crimes committed during Fulgencio Batista's dictatorship today won early release, but refused to travel to the United States despite the U.S. Government's offers.

CASTRO MEETS PERU'S GARCIA DURING HARARE SUMMIT

FL151636 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0235 GMT 15 Sep 86

[This item preceded by the following note to subscribers: "NOTIMEX presents the following item by the Latin American Special Information Services (ALASEI) as one more service to its subscribers."]

[Text] Harare, 14 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- It took a summit of the Nonaligned Movement, such as the one that took place in Zimbabwe, for the presidents of Cuba and Peru, Fidel Castro Ruz and Alan Garcia, respectively, to meet. The heads of state first had a private lunch, and later had two prolonged rounds of talks in an area of Harare's luxurious international conferences center which is reserved for important personalities. This center is next to a hotel.

There were witnesses who were able to observe the talks, but not hear what was said, including ALASEI. The two leaders sat very close together and talked for more than 1 hour, with Fidel placing his hand on Garcia's shoulder every so often. The Cuban and Peruvian delegations maintained total secrecy about what had been said during the meetings. From it, we can only speculate based on the logic of the events.

Cuba and Peru expressed solidarity with the Frontline States -- Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania, and Zambia -- in their struggle against the racist Pretoria regime and apartheid, which cannot be reformed, it must be demolished, according to the Cuban president. Fidel Castro reiterated before the nonaligned countries his conviction, based on cold mathematics drawn from history and present and future realities of Third World economies, that the foreign debt is immoral, uncollectible, and unpayable, and that we are not debtors but creditors.

Alan Garcia told the nonaligned countries that the nations' development and sovereignty could not be jeopardized by fulfilling the debt's services under the conditions the creditors wanted to impose, and that only 10 percent of the values of exports should be paid to service the debt.

The Eighth Nonaligned Summit did not approve either thesis, which are too revolutionary for a heterogeneous movement of which Vietnam and Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and the DPRK, Cameroon and Angola, Peru and Zaire, Cuba and Singapore are members.

But, the contents of the paragraphs of the declaration mentioning the foreign debt were better -- according to the opinion of the movement's progressive countries -- than those adopted in April in New Delhi during the last ministerial meeting of the movement. First to be considered are national interests, the sovereignty of the states, development, and nourishment of the peoples; after that the creditors' demands.

NEW AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH USSR OFFICIALS

FL162239 Havana Radio Periodico Del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow -- First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev today received Julio Camacho Aguilera the new ambassdor of the Republic of Cuba. The meeting took place in preparation for the official presentation of the credencials accrediting Camacho Aguilera as top representative of the Cuban state mission in the USSR.

Camacho Aguilera arrived in Moscow last Saturday.

LABOR LEADER VEIGA ON SUPPORT FOR CHILEANS

PA161419 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Report by Susana del Calvo on statements by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, date and place not given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The intensification of repression in Chile shows that 13 years after the establishment of General Augusto Pinochet's military dictatorship in that country the tyrant remains in power by nourishing himself with the Chilean people's sweat and blood.

"Through various means, the Chilean people are intensifying the struggle against the bloody tryanny that for 13 long years now has been plunging the country into terror, mourning, and poverty after seizing power through the treacherous military coup that took the life of heroic President Salvador Allende and many other brave men."

So said Roberto Veiga, secretary general of Cuba's central labor organization. Veiga, who is also a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, added: "Within the framework of the solidarity drive with the fraternal Chilean people and on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of this ill-fated episode, the Cuban working class once again expresses its determined support for the Chilean workers in their just demands and struggle."

The Cuban workers' leader said they stand alongside all the world's workers and the international union movement. He added: "We demand an end to Pinochet's fascist regime and express our solidarity with the Chilean people's just demands, the return to democracy, and the return to freedom."

HAITI

FORMER DUVALIER OFFICIALS SENTENCED IN ABSENTIA

PA160021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2307 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 15 Sep (AFP) -- Elois Maitre and Jean Tassy, two former officials of the political police of former Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier, were sentenced to death in absentia by the tribunal of Port-au-Prince, it was announced today by a judiciary source.

Elois Maitre and Jean Tassy, the latter official in Brazil since the late sixties, were found guilty of "illegal arrests, tortures, and assassinations" against the anti-Duvalierist left-wing militant and his wife Lucette Lafontant, killed in 1965 shortly after his arrest by Duvalier's political police. The two former police officials were also sentenced to pay $50,000 for libel and suit to the brother of one of the victims, Emanuel Ambroise, and $250,000 each to Dimitrov Ambroise, son of the victims.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS, LUSINCHI ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

FL162111 Bridgetown CANA in English 2100 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sep 16, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela today condemned South Africa's occupation of Namibia as well as its policy of Africa's occupation of Namibia as well as its policy of white supremacy, and also agreed to work more closely to combat drug smuggling.

A joint communique issued after last week's visit of President Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela said that he and Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers recalled their own peoples' struggles for independence.... (they) reaffirmed their support for the peoples of South Africa in their struggle for a free democratic and multiracial society, the communique said....They condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia as well as the exploitation of its natural resources to the detriment of the Namibian people, the communique added. In the light of this they called for the immediate independence of Namibia in conformity with the relevant United Nations's resolution, said the communique.

The communique also announced Trinidad and Tobago and venezuela had agreed to continue to work towards an agreement on drug trafficking. The two leaders expressed their support for the 1987 international conference on narcotics trafficking and drugs abuse, scheduled for Vienna. Lusinchi and Chambers said they hoped the conference will adopt an international convention incorporating legal elements for the international community to fight drug trafficking and abuse. In the same spirit, they agreed to continue discussions on the basis of a draft agreement proposed by Venezuela on prevention, control, and supression of the illicit traffic and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances...the communique said. (The discussions are aimed at)... adopting as soon as possible, a bilateral agreement that will allow both governments to strengthen their cooperation so as to effectively combat and eradicate the problem of the use and illicit traffic in drugs which is of common concern to both countries, the communique added.

FRENCH GUIANA

PREFECT ON SOLDIERS PATROLLING SURINAME BORDER

PA132159 Paris AFP in Spanish 2121 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cayenne, 12 Sep (AFP) — Approximately 100 French soldiers supported by gendarmes since 3 September have been patrolling the French side of the Marowijne River, which separates Guiana from Suriname, according to Guiana Prefect Jacques Dewetre.

Following the fighting between the Surinamese Army and the rebel group led by Ronny Brunswijk, the presence of the French troops stationed along the Marowijne River is intended "to prevent illegal entries from Suriname," Dewatre recently told the press.

The soldiers are keeping control over "the movements in coastal towns" of the black Boni and Saramaka tribes, which maintain close ties with Suriname, the prefect said.

The surveillance was established in the wake of the attack by Brunswijk's rebels against the Surinamese town of Albina, which is located on the banks of the Marowijne River and faces the French Guianese city of Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni.

France yesterday denied the existence of joint French-Surinamese military patrols. "France does not intervene in Suriname's internal affairs; it is soley responsible for maintaining order in Guiana," the spokesman for Quai D'Orsay (French Foreign Ministry) said.

"The principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of a neighboring country was respected," said the Guianese prefect, who asserted that "official relations between Paramaribo (capital of Suriname) and Cayenne are stable." [passage omitted]

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REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON GATT TALKS IN URUGUAY

Minister Protests U.S. Embargo

PA171950 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este -- During a GATT meeting here, Nicaragua has said the powerful countries are using trade and finance as instruments of political pressure over other states and demanded the creation of an international order where justice and law prevails.

Joaquin Cuadra, minister president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank, said before the GATT plenary session that the protectionist barriers should be eliminated in order to counter the use of force, blackmail, and threats by the powerful.

Cuadra protested the U.S. commercial embargo, adding that Nicaragua has experienced the systematic violation of commercial agreements. He stressed that sugar exports to its largest market were unilaterally reduced by 90 percent in 1983.

In his extensive speech, Cuadra demanded firm and verifiable commitments, proposing as a goal the total liberation of trade on tropical projects and a thorough incorporation of the agricultural sector to the GATT.

He stressed that the crude reality of the poor countries' feeble economies is that they must sell their products at very low prices while buying what they need at very high prices. He noted the great difficulties experienced with export activities due to low prices and protectionistic barriers, which hinder the poor peoples' development.

Colombian Proposal Fails

PY171628 Paris AFP in Spanish 0115 GMT 17 Sep 86

[By Claudio Paolillo]

[Excerpt] Punta del Este, 16 Sep (AFP) -- Latin American sources have reported that the proposal made by the Colombian delegation seeking to find a rapprochement around the difficult issue of services today ran against the indifference of the U.S. delegation and representatives of other countries which oppose its inclusion within GATT.

Samuel A Yohai, the head of the Colombian delegation, on 15 September proposed that the liberation of trade services (banks, insurance, tourism) be negotiated outside the Trade Negotiations Committee of GATT, but within the treaty.

The U.S. delegation has requested the inclusion of services and other nontraditional issues (copyrights and investments) within GATT and warned if this is not done it will not participate in the next round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The so-called "Group of 10" headed by Brazil and India does not accept the discussion of those issues within GATT, and has proposed their discussion at an interministerial governmental conference that would have no links with GATT. These negotiations would also consider the question of commodities.

Yohai today told AFP that in the last few hours, he has spoken with the members of the U.S. delegation, the Group of 10, and other interested groups, but admitted that his negotiations were not very successful. [passage omitted]

Cervantes Addresses Meeting

PA172202 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] In his first speech before the participants at the GATT conference under way in Punta del Este, Uruguay, Mexican Trade Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes said the connection between trade and the foreign debt should be attended to immediately to prevent serious damage to the international financial system.

The trade secretary said Mexico has allotted $30 billion to the debt in the past 3 years, and requested the cooperation of the industrialized countries and international financial authorities to avoid any damage to the incomes of the indebted countries.

Meanwhile, World Bank President Barber Connelly warned that the economic decline of the underdeveloped countries will benefit the exporting industries in the developed countries. A document issued by the IMF, which was read during yesterday's meeting, points out that protectionism is not practiced exclusively by the United States and advocated its elimination.

Various subjects were discussed yesterday at the GATT meeting; among them the liberation of the trade of tropical products and the agricultural sector's inclusion in the agreement. Also discussed were topics related to service-related trade within the GATT, and the possible inclusion of the USSR in this agreement.

Mexico on Service Trade

PY171953 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, 16 Sep (AFP) -- On the second day of the GATT ministerial conference, Mexico today adopted an intermediate position regarding the inclusion of the service trade within GATT.

Speaking at a plenum of the GATT conference, which is being attended by representatives of 74 of the 92 GATT signatories, Mexican Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez today said his country will not prejudge the discussion of the new world trade topics during this round of talks. However, Hernandez stated that Mexico is concerned about the new trends in international trade relations that seek to tie access to markets, and financial resources, with exemptions on direct investment, deregulation on the services issue, and changes in rules that govern copyrights.

In his statement, which did not entail rejection of the inclusion of new topics, Hernandez alluded to the U.S. warning that it would not participate in a new round of negotiations if these topics are not included within GATT.

Hernandez also vigorously demanded that the foreign debt (Mexico's totals $98 billion) issue be linked to international trade, thus endorsing the position outlined earlier by other Latin American delegates.

Hernandez said it would be useful to establish common principles and rules within GATT, the IMF, and the World Bank in order to prevent creditor countries from imposing measures that would be detrimental to the export revenus of debtor countries.

He added that an effective mechanism should also be established between the GATT and the IMF to effectively follow up the monetary policy, world trade developments, and trade policy. Hernandez said: Arrangements in the area of trade, currency, and financing must be transparent, equitable, and well balanced.

Peru Charges Developed Countries

PY171605 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, 16 Sep (AFP) -- On the second day of the ministerial GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade) conference being held here, Peru today charged the developed countries with distributing markets among themselves and with damaging underdeveloped countries with their subsidy war.

Speaking to hundreds of delegates from 74 countries, Peruvian Deputy Minister of Commerce Pedro Menendez said the international trade system is suffering a crisis; there are many bilateral and sectoral agreements, excessive safeguards, abuses in the implementation of antidumping rights, and other restrictions.

Menendez said developed countries increasingly tend to distribute the market among themselves and are engaged in a war of subsidies, especially in the agricultural sector. Menendez said the prospects for developing countries, especially those having debt problems, are truly gloomy and discouraging.

Menendez reaffirmed the Peruvian Government's opposition to the inclusion of service trade in a possible new round of trade talks. This position is shared by the Group of 10, of which Peru is a member.

At present, he said, there are international organizations dealing with specific aspects of service trade. Therefore, no codes or additional agreements are necessary within GATT. Nevertheless, Menendez said, we have not closed the door to dialogue and studies on service trade should continue. But the interests, the national laws, and the economic systems of the various countries should be taken in to account.

Zerbino on Meeting's Success

PY170200 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Speaking before the delegations present here at the San Rafael hotel, Economy and Finance Minister Ricardo Zerbino has stated that in order to prevent failure and ensure the success of the GATT meetings here in Punta del Este it is indispensable to have all the contracting parties contribute with a firm political will.

The economy and finance minister stated that respect for the agreement's regulations and the adoption of new lines, multilaterally agreed upon, are essential to achieve an equitable framework that offers the economic agents a stable and predictable future and permits them to act for everyone's benefit.

Zerbino also stated the adoption of measures which seek to resolve in the short-term the problems affecting some economies, causes serious distortions in international trade. [passage omitted]

Minister Noir Denies Agreement

PY171503 Paris AFP in Spanish 0028 GMT 17 Sep 86

[By Special Correspondent Yvan Chemla]

[Text] Punta del Este, 16 Sep (AFP) -- French Trade Minister Michel Noir today warned against quiet optimism and denied the existence of an agreement between the United States, Australia, and France regarding agricultural issues.

During a press conference held outside the framework of the GATT conference, the French minister noted the need to be realistic so as to overcome the unreal atmosphere that prevails in Punta del Este and the rumors that are circulating.

Noir said that he does not believe that the declaration proposal submitted by Switzerland and Colombia, known as project No 47, can be acceptable in its present form either in July or now. He added that if it is resubmitted, it will destroy the initiative to hold a new round of negotiations, which is the objective of the present ministerial meeting. Noir noted that our attitude is not a tactical one. We are not accustomed to make irrelevant statements.

Noir said France has expressed its position in reasonable terms and that it will not accept a text that does not provide for the restoration of a better balance between the benefits and the obligations of every one involved, that does not clearly state the overall nature of the negotiation, that does not establish a relation between trade, the financial aspect and the monetary aspect, and that limits itself to discuss only the subsidies of exports in the agricultural sectors.

The French minister said negotiations must include the basic problems affecting agriculture, that is the surpluses and the overall national measures that support the agricultural sector. Noir said it is unacceptable to discuss export subsidies are discussed separately from the other support measures. He said France is not willing to let itself be restricted by a deadline as is established in project No 47.

The chief of the French delegation denied the existence of an agreement between France, the United States, Australia, and some other countries. There is no agreement between the main protagonists of the agricultural issue other than what was disclosed by a high ranking French official as a project for achieving the rapprochement between the three countries, but no specific agreement has been achieved yet.

Regarding the possibility that France might not participate in the next round of negotiations, Noir said: I do not exclude anything. But he added that since his arrival in Punta del Este, France has been appealing for reason. France is not used to playing a Rambo-type role. With this expression he expressed his inclination to favor a measure that will benefit the majority and in so doing he predicted the attitude that the United States might uphold.

Noir denied France is isolated from the EEC in view of the agricultural problem. He said that on the contrary, we find the European ideas to be excellent. These ideas were submitted on 15 September to GATT by Willy de Clerq, EC commissioner in charge of commercial affairs.

EC Scored on 'Japan-Bashing'

OW171637 Tokyo KYODO in English 1619 GMT 17 Sep 86

["Kuranari Urges EC To Drop 'Japan-Bashing' Plan -- by Masanori Kikuta" -- KYODO headline]

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay, Sept. 17 [KYODO] -- Japan Wednesday urged the European Community (EC) to abandon its move to include in a new GATT round of trade talks an item aimed at correcting what the EC calls the imbalance of benefits in world trade, an indirect reference to Japan's huge trade surplus.

The request was made by Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari during his hour-long meeting with Willy de Clerq, EC commissioner for external affairs.

Kuranari told de Clerq the EC's insistence on the issue could undermine friendly ties between the two major trading powers, officials said. He urged de Clerq to stop any "useless dispute" which could prevent the current ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) from being brought to a successful conclusion, the officials said.

The EC official said the 12 nation community has its own view of the matter and asked Kuranari to give him more time for consideration.

The EC has been insisting that Japan is amassing a massive trade surplus as a result of the present GATT rules, which it claims to benefit particular countries. It is seeking to include the issue in the planned new trade round to assure a "genuine" balance of benefits.

Australian Minister's Comments

BK160316 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Australia has told an international trade conference that the world's major trading nations must start immediately to win back government subsidies for agricultural exports. The Australia trade minister, Mr Dawkins, made the call for trade reform in a strongly worded speech to a conference in Uruguay on GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr Dawkins said the richest and most privileged countries lack the fortitude to face economic change and he accused them of using protectionist policies to insulate their farmers from the realities of the international marketplace. These policies were threatening the future of global stability.

The minister mentioned the European community's Common Agricultural Policy which, he said, was reducing Australia's export revenue at a rate of $1,000 million [currency not specified] per year. Without the removal of access barriers and a big cut in subsidies, Australia's terms of trade would decline by about 8 percent this year. He also criticized American policy for adding substantially to Argentina's foreign debt.

He said rural development programs in Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines were not contributing to trade distortion, but were an understandable response to the chaos in agricultural markets. Mr Dawkins said the GATT contract was now close to becoming an agreement for a powerful and privileged few and he rejected the view that the developing countries were to blame for the world trade problems. He said Australia wanted the framework for global trade reform in place within 2 years and a major effort to improve the effectiveness of the GATT structure.

Malaysia Lays Down Stand

BK171359 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 17 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysia Wednesday laid down its six-point stand at the coming new round of GATT negotiations on liberalising global trade, one of which is that the issue of tropical products must be addressed to at the negotiations.

Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, speaking at the current General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks in Punta del Este, Uruguay, said the special and differential treatment to all developing countries must be strictly maintained throughout the negotiations. In Malaysia's view, there should also be firm commitments to the implementation of a standstill and rollback of protectionist measures at the commencement of the negotiations as well as the establishment of an effective mechanism for the surveillance of such commitments. Tengku Razaleigh's text of speech at the meeting, being held to prepare for the new GATT round, was released here.

Elaborating, Tengku Razaleigh said transparency should prevail in all negotiations in the new round and that the principles of the general agreement should be adhered to in order to ensure mutual advantage and increased benefits to all participants.

On the issue of tropical products, he said the establishment of a special negotiating group on such products should be provided for in the final declaration so as to facilitate early conclusion and immediate implementation of the results of the negotiations.

Another stand taken by Malaysia is that there should not be any linkage between the progress of discussions and the concessions offered in the traditional issues and those offered for new issues.

Finally, Malaysia wants the new round to obtain the widest participation of the international community and should aim for an early conclusion, not later than four years from the date of its launching.

Tengku Razaleigh regreted that issues dealing with tropical products had not been dealt with satisfactorily by the ongoing meeting.

Another issue of concern to Malaysia is the wealthy nations' move to include trade in services in the GATT framework. Tengku Razaleigh said Malaysia fully supported a proposed final statement put forward by Switzerland and Colombia calling for an elimination of export subsidies on agricultural products. He said the statement, given the broad support it received, could form a basis for discussion and further work at the current meeting. The minister said Malaysia, as a trading nation, places great importance to the new round to revitalise the multi-lateral trading system.

He rapped certain GATT member countries for resorting to trade protectionism, export subsidies and harassment tactics against poor nations. He stressed that these actions had eroded the very fabric of the GATT and the framework it provides for global trade growth.

SANDINIST'S PRESENCE DISRUPTS CEDAL MEETING

PA161400 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p 4A

[Excerpts] The presence of a Sandinist delegate thwarted a meeting of the continent's social democratic leaders. The National Liberation Party [PLN] delegates left the meeting place of CEDAL (Democratic Studies Center for Latin America) in Heredia.

When PLN Secretary General Rolando Araya Monge observed the presence of Edmundo Jarquin, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico, Monge refused to participate in the meeting even though he was scheduled to give the opening speech. The meeting had been organized by the PLN and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of Germany which maintains CEDAL.

Araya Monge's decision was backed by the Venezuelan Democratic Action Party delegation as this delegation also withdrew. Senator Alejandro Rodriguez and Deputy Mose Rubin of the delegation left the country on 10 September. "This is a meeting of social democrats, where supposedly only followers of that ideology should be present. The Sandinists are Marxists and therefore their presence here cannot be endorsed," Araya Monge said.

It was decided at a recent PLN meeting that the party would not attend any event where Sandinist delegates were present. This decision was made because Nicaragua has accused Costa Rica at the International Court of Justice in The Hague of cooperating with the rebels fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan regime. [passage omitted]

The meeting, in which some 27 Latin American delegates of social democratic parties are participating, sought to review the challenges to social democracy in the region and reach conclusions that might improve understanding among the region's governments. [passage omitted]

As he left the meeting, Araya Monge explained that his stance is consistent with the behavior the PLN plans to adopt at all international meetings where FSLN officials are in attendence. [passage omitted]

Friendly with the members of all delegations, the Nicaraguan representative refused to discuss the situation but stressed he would do so later. [passage omitted]

BOMB EXPLODES AGAINST DOOR TO NAVY ARCHIVES

PY171151 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1047 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (NA) -- A medium-sized bomb exploded this morning in the Navy archives building, located on Bolivar Street of this capital. The bomb caused some damage, but there were no casualties.

The bomb exploded at 0500 against the door of the building, causing alarm among the residents of San Telmo District.

The Navy archives are located at 1622 Bolivar Street. A police patrol car arrived just after the explosion, and the Explosives Brigade of the Federal Police was informed at once. A barrier was put up immediately to stop the transit of vehicles and pedestrians just in case the explosive device had a delayed fuse.

BRIEFS

AUSTRAL DEVALUED AGAIN -- Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (DYN) -- While the austral was officially devalued by 0.77 percent to 1.043 australs (buy) and 1.046 australs (sell) per greenback, the black-market dollar yesterday closed at 1.235 australs (buy) and 1.24 australs (sell), still 18.55 percent ahead of the official exchange rate. The devaluation was the 17th this year and the 2nd this month. Despite the devaluation, the tourist dollar was pegged down a cent to 1.21 australs. Interest rates were also on the rise with call money up to 115-120 percent and free markets occupying positions around 85 percent. Loans on the intercompany market were available at annual interest rates of 85-87 percent on the basis of Bonex and 90-92 percent on the basis of cheques. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Sep 86 p 3 PY]

POLICE PUT DOWN JAIL RIOT; 16 INMATES DEAD

PY171612 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1454 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Sao Paulo, 17 Sep (EFE) -- Sixteen inmates of the Presidente Wenceslao Prison of Sao Paulo state were killed when the military police put down a riot that began on 15 September. Meanwhile, the riot that began on 16 September in the La Papuda Prison in Brasilia is continuing.

The first official report about the intervention of the military police into the riot at the Presidente Wenceslao Prison, 600 km west of Sao Paulo, indicated that 11 inmates were killed and that at least 20 were wounded. A few hours later it was learned in the local hospital that 5 more inmates had been killed, raising the casualties to 16.

The official report indicates that three policemen and two hostages were wounded and that three inmates ware in serious condition.

The police are still inside the Presidente Wenceslao Prison. According to relatives of inmates, ambulances and police cars were seen coming out of the prison at around midnight on 16 September.

Omar Wasin, the coordinator of the Sao Paulo State penitentiaries, indicated that the military police entered the prison after the rioters threw Molotov cocktails at the police. The inmates sprayed the 18 hostages with flammable liquid and threatened to set them on fire if the police took the prison by assault. According to reporters who were at the prison, the inmates were not able to set the hostages on fire because the police acted quickly.

In another incident in Brasilia, 14 inmates in the high security La Papuda Prison, 24 km north of the city, continue to hold 15 hostages, among them 8 women, since 15 September.

The inmates want vehicles and weapons in exchange for the hostages, who are being kept on the second floor of the prison, which is surrounded by military police.

Early in the morning one of the hostages was able to escape, and a spectacular shoot-out between the inmates and the police took place. The inmates were told that their lives would be respected if they surrendered, but that offer has not been answered.

These 2 incidents are taking place after 20 inmates escaped from the prison in Salvador, capital of Bahia State, on 15 September. During the chase, the police killed two inmates and a 1-and-1/2-year old baby, the son of an inmate. The inmates were able to escape through a hole made in the library of the Lemos de Britto Prison.

The three incidents are attributed to overcrowding and the unhealthy conditions prevailing in Brazilian prisons.

Brasilia Hostages Released

PY172340 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The prison riot at the La Papuda Prison in Brasilia ended a few minutes ago. The 14 inmates who were holding 14 hostages escaped this evening using vehicles supplied by the police. Our reporter Vinnicius Doria has spent the day at the prison and he will now tell us how it went.

[Begin Doria relay] After a tense night at La Papuda Prison, the morning was calm and fraught with negotiations. The prisoners had already refused three police proposals and the prison was totally surrounded by riot squads. Nevertheless, a brief shootout ensued between inmates and policemen at approximately 0830 in the morning.

Another proposal was made around noon today and the inmates accepted it. According to this proposal, the rebels would free the prisoners and in exchange would get three vehicles in which to escape and 2 hours of grace time before the police started to follow them.

At approximately 1600 in the afternoon, the prisoners received three Opala cars and the hostages were released at 1730. The inmates left soon afterwards taking as hostages 3 lawyers and 3 members of the church instead of the 14 persons they released.

The atmosphere at the prison was very tense. The released hostages were taken to a safe location where able to meet their relatives. They said they were all right and had not been harmed.

Thirty-two hours of tension are now over. The police are currently trying to locate the lawyers, Brasilia Auxiliary Bishop Geraldo Avila, and the two priests, whom the escapees took as hostages. [end relay]

Others Released; Cars Found

PY180133 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0045 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Sep (EFE) -- Brasilia Auxiliary Bishop Geraldo Alves and the 2 priests and 3 lawyers, who were being held hostage by 14 inmates of a local jail who escaped after rioting for 32 hours, were released tonight, according to official information.

Jocio Gomez da Silva, chief of cabinet of the Grasilia Public Security Secretariat, told EFE that the auxiliary bishop and the other hostages were released 1 hour after the prisoners escaped.

The prisoners left La Papuda prison, 24 km north of Brasilia, after taking the 3 priests and 3 lawyers in exchange for 5 of the 14 hostages they had been holding since early 16 September, at the main building of the prison.

The police also found the three cars that the escapees used to leave the prison 2 hours after their departure from La Papuda. According to the agreement between the rioters and the federal government, the police were supposed to begin their pursuit 2 hours after the escapees left the prison.

Gomez da Silva said one of the vehicles was found in Anapolis, a town in the neighboring state of Goias, 90 km southeast of Brasilia. The other had been abandoned in Gama, a town located within the Federal District, and the third one was sighted by the police near Goiania, capital of Goias State.

Gomez da Silva said one of the vehicles is partially destroyed as a result of an accident it had upon leaving the prison. The accident caused no casualties. The police official explained the hostages who were held in the prison since 16 September and the ones who were taken and then released tonight, are in good health.

TV STATION SUSPENDED FOR 'OFFENDING' SARNEY

PY170348 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes has suspended for 10 days, beginning 12 September, the TV Ribamar television station, which is located in Sao Luis do Maranhao. The TV Ribamar television station is affiliated with the Rede Bandeirantes network system in Sao Paulo and is owned by federal deputy Raimundo Vieira da Silva (Social Democratic Party -- Maranhao). The television station has been charged with offending President Jose Sarney, his family, and Federal Government authorities. Fulfilling the decision made by the minister, Maranhao National Telecommunications Department (Dentel) Director Jose Samuel Melo ordered at 1300 that the television station's transmitters be sealed.

Antonio Carlos Magalhaes made it clear that with this penalty, the government does not seek to make obstacles for radio broadcasting freedom. Meanwhile, according to the communications minister, the government will not permit in any way the practices of distortions or personal offenses. Magalhaes pledged to stop all the abuses and punish all the transmitter stations that adopt such behavior.

The suspension was applied in accordance with the Brazilian Telecommunications Code whose article 53 states that it is forbidden to slander, insult, or defame the executive, legislative, and judicial branches and their respective members.
In a telegram addressed to the president of the Republic, Vieira da Silva protested the suspension of his television station.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS WARNED NOT TO ATTEND PARADE

PA171744 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Caracas, 17 Sep (AFP) -- An anonymous call to the AFP offices in Caracas today warned the diplomatic corps accredited to Chile not to attend the military parade scheduled for Friday, 19 September, "because what did not happen to (Augusto) Pinochet the other day will happen to him."

The call was made at 1235 local time (1635 GMT). The caller, who had a Chilean accent, hung up immediately and did not identify the group he represented.

On Sunday, 7 September, Pinochet sustained a slight hand wound during an attack on a highway, 30 km from Santiago.

POLICE RAID SLUM NEAR SANTIAGO, 106 ARRESTED

PY180354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 17 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Carabineros police today detained 106 people during an operation against crime and subversion in the La Pintana sector, south of Santiago.

Carabineros sources reported that during the raid this afternoon, officers checked the police records of 1,000 people. The soursces added that most of the arrested people have pending orders of arrest for committing common crimes and that the others are suspects. It was reported that the operation was carried out to find criminals, suspects, and possible hidden weapnos.

CAUCE STAFF MEMBERS GRANTED RELEASE ON BAIL

PY171540 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0403 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Sep (EFE) -- The Military Court tonight revoked the decision of the Military Prosecutor's Office, and ordered the release on bail of Gonzalo Figueroa, director of the opposition magazine CAUCE, and journalist Ariel Poblete, who also works for that magazine.

A few hours previously, Military Prosecutor Rodrigo Gonzalez rejected a petition for bail for the two professionals, who were detained on 26 August 1986.

The National Intelligence Center (CNI -- Political Police), has presented a charge against CAUCE magazine and all its personnel, stating that they violated the Code of Military Justice by publishing an article on the discovery by security services of a huge clandestine arsenal of arms, ammunition, and explosives.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 27 PEOPLE ARRESTED 11 SEP

PY171919 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A reliable government source has reported that 27 people who were involved in street disorders were released in the last few hours. The source indicated that 21 people were released last night and the remaining 6 this morning.

Regarding the people arrested as a result of the state of siege, the source indicated that their situation has not changed, and that the number of people under arrest continues to be 33. In addition to these people, another six are also under arrest according to the rights empowered by temporary Article 14 of the Constitution. The people who have been released are the ones who were arrested during street disorders on 11 September.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE REPLIES TO PINOCHET'S SPEECH

PY172227 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Democratic Alliance [AD] has said that in view of the situation in Chile, we need more than ever to reach an agreement with the Armed Forces. AD President Enrique Silva Cimma said: We cannot waste time with formalities now.

During a press conference, Silva Cimma summarized a speech he made in reply to remarks by President Pinochet in his 11 September speech. Silva Cimma said he could not give his speech on the radio because of the state of siege measures.

[Begin Silva Cimma recording] We were not able to use a radio network because the state of siege does not allow the democratic parties to express or publicize their beliefs, as is their right. Nonetheless the government allows the opposition politicians to continue working. This is a great contradiction in a regime that tries to divide the opposition. [passage omitted]

The solution is not war but an agreement for peace. This is why we are addressing our Armed Forces and those who have chosen an incorrect path. We solemnly declare that none of us has personal interests. We ask those who say they love Chile to make sacrifices as we have done. In this manner, having reached an understanding between civilians and militarymen, we will soon be capable of finding the individual or individuals who, with everyone's cooperation and commitment, will lead our takeoff to democracy. Chilean men, women, and children demand this action. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, we are convinced that the crisis Chile is experiencing requires us to give up our interests and to undertake specific actions. We have given up much, but we expect that the Armed Forces representatives match our proposals and try to reach an understanding for the peaceful future of Chile. [end recording]

Silva Cimma also stated that so far, no AD member party has contacted the parties that promote violence. He said that the alliances with Marxist sectors in university elections are over, and that the youth negotiating board [mesa de concertacion juvenil] is exhausted.

PRESIDENT ON PARTIES' RIGHTS, RECENT MURDERS

PA162225 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Last night, during a solemn act that took place in the El Rosario College of Bogota, President Virgilio Barco spoke about the rights of political parties. He said the government will make an all out effort to clarify the murder of Patriotic Union [UP] parliamentarians. He said:

[Begin Barco recording] Recent incidents that violated the fundamental right to life, in which two UP parliamentarians were killed, demand the strictest and most efficient investigation. I have ordered such an investigation; the government is pledging all needed instruments available to ensure that these crimes are solved and the perpetrators punished.

The UP is the most recent addition to the country's civic and political scene. However, it has the same rights and duties as the Conservative and Liberal Parties, the histories of which are part of the history of the nation.

Political parties and the government are social institutions regulated by law that fulfill an essential duty in the country's political life. With that principle in mind, the government guarantees and will continue to guarantee the freedom of organization and activity of political parties, a democratic and civilist position, and above all it guarantees, in keeping with its duty, the lives of all citizens, because it is an essential condition to ensure the continuity of civilized societies. [end recording]

WORLD BANK INVESTS IN EL VALLE INDUSTRY

PA171827 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The World Bank has loaned $300 million to several companies in El Valle Department. This is one of the most important investments in recent times.

(Sir William Reddy), vice president of the International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, has signed a loan agreement with authorities in Cali to give impetus to several industries. One loan will allow Colombia to produce for domestic use and export the so-called white papers, writing paper of special quality. Another will be used to establish a firm to produce salt and chlorine in El Valle. The loans total $300 million.

BRIEFS

BUDGET, FISCAL DEFICIT REPORTED -- According to reports presented by Colombian Comptroller General Rodolfo Gonzalez Garcia, Colombia registers a budget deficit of 43.918 billion pesos, a fiscal deficit of 55.559 billion pesos; a real [efectivo] deficit of 74.132 billion pesos, and a deficit adjusted to the treasury [ajustado a la tesoreria] of 1.559 billion pesos. [Excerpt] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 3 PA]

VISAS FOR FRENCH CITIZENS -- Reacting to the French Government's decision to demand that all persons entering France have a visa, Colombia has decided to demand a visa from all Frenchmen entering our country. [Summary] [Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 86 PA]

CHILEAN SHIPS BANNED FROM TRANSPORTING CARGO

PY172049 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported today in Lima that ships flying the Chilean flag and those chartered or operated by Chilean shipping enterprises are banned from transporting cargo from Peru to third countries or from third countries to Peru.

The ministerial resolution, which was published today, stated that Chile on 7 August 1986 adopted a similar measure for Peruvian ships. Thus, according to Peruvian law, the reciprocity principle on maritime transportation must be applied. In turn, the Peruvian shipowners have stated the Chilean decision was made because the Peruvian Government decided to reserve all the maritime transportation of import and export cargo for ship flying the Peruvian flag.

The decision does not apply to maritime traffic between Europe and South America's west coast, which is covered by the European Conference (European South Pacific and Magellan Conference).

MINES-ENERGY MINISTER HUAYTA'S HOME BOMBED

PY171653 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1437 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (EFE) -- Terrorists last night in Lima threw a homemade bomb at the home of Mines and Energy Minister Wilfredo Huayta.

At the time the bomb was thrown, the minister was in the Chamber of Deputies with the rest of the cabinet, which is being questioned about the killing of 300 prisoners accused of terrorism in 3 Lima prisons on 19 June 1986.

Three people in a speeding vehicle threw the explosive device, which only caused damage. The policemen who were on guard duty at the minister's home, which is located in the Lima neighborhood of Pueblo Libre, fired at the attackers, who escaped. The relatives of the minister who were inside the house were not injured.

Deputy Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla arrived at Minister's Huayta's home just after the attack to learn what had happened.

BANK OF MEXICO REPORTS ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

PA180106 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 12 Sep 86 p 8

[By Maria de Jesus Espinosa]

[Text] According to Bank of Mexico economic indicators, the external sector of the national economy deteriorated during the second trimester of 1986 as a result of a $742.5 billion deficit on the current account of the balance of payments. Those indicators also show that various areas of the balance of payments registered the worst deterioration in comparison to other trimesters so far during the current administration.

According to those figures, the capital account registered a negative balance during the April-June period which means that the country spent a greater amount of foreign currency abroad than it received.

The errors and omissions column which partially registers foreign currency flight was three times larger than during the first trimester of this year.

The deterioration of the country's foreign accounts was reflected in a $1.5-billion drop in international reserves at the Bank of Mexico.

The balance of the capital account, which is obtained by the algebraic sum of the results obtained in the commercial and service balances, registered a deficit larger than that of the first trimester by 79 percent, because the commercial balance surplus was only $623.4 million during the April-June period, which is 35 percent less than the previous trimester.

The behavior of that balance was determined by an 8.5 percent drop in exports and a slight growth of 3.7 percent in imports. However, as has been usual for almost the last decade, the balance of services was the determining factor in the foreign sector imbalance, because it reflects foreign debt payments.

As for revenues, the balances of services registered a 3.3 percent drop in comparison to the previous trimester, although expenditures also dropped by 2.3 percent. However, the deficit in this indicator was similar in both trimesters: $1.366 billion during the second trimester and $1.376 billion during the first trimester.

Bank of Mexico indicators state revenues in the tourism sector dropped by 37 percent between April and May, thus failing to meet expectations resulting from the World Soccer Cup.

As for the payment of the foreign debt interest, there was a $2.106 billion outflow; this was the determining factor for the deficit in the balance of services as a whole, because of payment of services constituted 60 percent of the total payments for services made during the second trimester of this year.

That suggests that the ever-decreasing trade surplus was insufficient to compensate for the balance of services deficit, which in turn resulted in a negative balance on the current account.

We must point out that there was a $1.157 billion imbalance in the current account during the first half of the year; this suggests that the total deficit for 1986 will be approximately $2.5 billion and will force the country to finance it through foreign indebtedness independently of what resources will be needed to repay the foreign debt and build up the international reserves.

According to Bank of Mexico information, between April and June 1986 the capital account registered a negative balance of $659.5 million, which means that the country received less resources from abroad than it sent out; thus the balance of trade was negative.

The factors that contributed to the deficit balance of the capital account were repayments for $827.9 million and deposits abroad by Mexicans for $135.5 million.

We must point out that repayment plus interest totaled $2,933.8 million for the second trimester of the year, an amount that equaled 95 percent of the total imports and 79 percent of the exports, and was eight times more than the income from assembly industries, and eleven times more than the tourist surplus.

During the year's second trimester, capital flight amounted to $290 million, an amount that although seemingly modest, contrasts with the $737 million brought back from abroad between January and March.

A reduction of $550 million was noted for the second trimester in the international reserves, which are the results of the algebraic sum of the balances of the current account, capital account, and the errors and omission column.

Finally, it is noted that repayment of the foreign debt totalled $5,675.3 billion in the year's first trimester, which was the equivalent of 75 percent of foreign oil sales. In other words, the income from crude only covered 54 percent of the foreign debt service.

Balance of Payment (millions of dollars)

description	first trimester	1986/second
1. current account	- 414.6	- 742.5
2. capital account	601.9	- 659.5
3. errors and omissions	- 55.5	- 154.5
4. reserve fluctuation	188.7	-1,549.8

Current Account (millions of dollars)

commercial balance	961.3	623.4
service balance	-1,373.9	-1,365.9
balance	- 414.6	- 742.5

Tourism Balance (millions of dollars)

revenue	563.1	379.9
expenses	128.9	126.0
balance	434.2	271.9

PARIS CLUB URGES 'MAJOR REORGANIZATION' OF DEBT

AU171135 Paris AFP in English 1126 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, Sept 17 (AFP) -- A "major reorganization" of Mexico's external debt was recommended here Wednesday by the Paris Club, the French Finance Ministry said.

Mexican officials said the recommendation concerns 1.8 billion dollars falling due to 14 creditor nations, total debt being an estimated 98 billion dollars. Instead of the 1.8 billion dollars being paid back between September 22, 1986 and March 31, 1988 it will be reimbursed between January 1992 and July 1996.

The Paris Club recommendation applies to principal and interest in respect of loans and credit in the public sector or backed by Mexican Government guarantees, the Ministry statement said.

The 14 creditor nations are West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Spain, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland.

The statement said: "Representatives of the participating countries welcomed the recovery efforts undertaken by the Government of Mexico. They also noted with satisfaction the implementation by this government of an economic and financial programme supported by the standby arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved in principle by the executive board of the Fund on September 8, 1986.

"They thought it relevant to make a positive contribution to the improvement of this country's external payments prospects in order to facilitate the recovery of its economy." The debt rescheduling is part of a package envisaged for 1986 and 1987, a Mexican offical said.

In July this year the IMF and Mexico agreed a recovery programme plus the releasing of 18 months of bridging credit totalling some 1.6 billion dollars from the IMF, along with three World Bank loans amounting to 698 million dollars.

DE LA MADRID ADVOCATES REGIONAL UNITY

PA180114 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid said at the National Palace a few moments ago that united efforts in Latin America cannot be delayed any longer in these difficult and critical times.

He installed the national commission in charge of organizing the commemoration of the fifth centennial encounter between the Old and New Worlds. He also said that Latin Americans repudiate all kinds of hegemonies because they have suffered under them over the course of time. Because of this, he said, we seek unity, integration, and continue to be an American, autonomous, multiracial culture without prejudice.

This national commission to commemorate the fifth centennial of the encounter between the Old and New Worlds was created to celebrate the encounter between Europeans and Americans on 12 October 1492, what we have come to know as the discovery of America.

COSTA RICA

POLICE TEAR GAS DEMONSTRATING FARMERS IN CAPITAL

PA180226 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Summary] The police fired tear gas bombs to dislodge about 1,000 farmers on Central Avenue this afternoon. The farmers were given 15 minutes to leave the area. Antiriot police and demonstrators attacked each other with clubs. Hundreds of people were affected by the tear gas fired by the police. The farmers demanded a true agrarian and livestock policy from the government. Security Minister Hernan Garron said that the police were attacked first:

"Since 1000, we tried to convince the people of Upagra [Union of Small Farmers of the Atlantic] against blocking streets. Yet, when they did, they were urged to vacate the streets, but to no avail. Some machetes were confiscated. We explained that we cannot allow them to demonstrate with machetes. Not one of our policemen had a gun. We can prove that we tried to convince them. We have taken from them [words indistinct] that they had brought to attack the police. They initiated the aggression. Two Civil Police members suffered broken bones. This cannot be allowed. The tear gas bombs were launched later. Rest assured that traffic is again being normalized. We will try to restore everything to normal."

Officials Comment

PA180241 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] A presidential adviser has said that calm is needed in the face of the Central Avenue incident. (Ramilo Jimenez Vega) presidental adviser with ministeral rank, said that calm should prevail that authorities should refrain from using force. (Jimenez) was commenting on violent incidents that took place this afternoon in downtown San Jose. Riot police tried to disperse a demonstration by Atlantic zone peasants. He said that police should use nonviolent persuasion to fulfill their duty. He labeled the situation grave.

(Jimenez) said that he feels the public or the citizenry should not contribute to aggravating problems like the one this afternoon. He asked: What were peasants doing blocking San Jose's major street at noon? He felt that the peasants should have gone to the Agricuture and Livestock Ministry or the Production Council, although he said that there was no justification for the acts of violence. Riot police were waiting for the peasants at the Presidential House. At first, it was reported that the peasants were going to march toward the Presidency House to express their displeasure with the government's agricutural policies. For this reason, two patrol cars were posted outside the Presidential House. Meanwhile, riot police were in the area wearing full riot gear.

I do not agree with the actions by the peasant leaders because a small group has used them as instrument, said Agriculture and Livestock Minister Alberto Esquivel. He told reporters that he regretted the peasants' actions this afternoon, when he was asked about the situation the peasants had created and about the attacks by the Civil Guard on these people.

He noted: I say this is regrettable because everyone knows my stance regarding agricultural matters, [words indistinct] producers.

They are pressuring the government to demand short-term solutions. We are trying to achieve long-term solutions; in other words, to give them what they truly need. The peasants are being used. A very small group was brought from very far away, and these leaders always do the same thing. They use (?substitudes) and women to claim that their families were attacked. I do not think there were more than 200 to 300 from the Atlantic Zone, said Esquivel.

He added that they were used by some leaders who have objectives other than the concerns of the agricutural producers. These leaders use extremist policies. Far from helping those producers, and all of us who are fighting on behalf of all of the country's producers are hardworking, objective, and patient people, aware of the problems the country is experiencing and of the government's actions. We are prepared to have a wait and see period, said Esquivel.

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA PLANTS FOUND -- Public Security Minister Hernan Garron has reported that more than 8,000 marijuana plants were seized this weekend in Southern Costa Rica, with 5,856 plants found in Humo Hill and Piedras Blancas de Osa and 2,234 in Palmar Norte. Including these, 422,156 plants have been confiscated during the present administration. [Summary] [San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p 6 PA]

NEW DIRECTORS, DEPUTY MINISTER -- Finance Minister Fernando Naranjo announced at a news conference yesterday that Manuel Guevara Fallas has been designated to the post of general director of customs. The finance minister also announced that Rebeca Grynspan Mayufis is the new deputy finance minister, and Rodolfo Peralta Nieto is now the general finance director. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 12 Sep 86 p 12-A PA]

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT, REBELS COMMENT ON PANAMA MEETINGS

Officials Hold Press Conference

PA170033 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2135 GMT 16 Sep 86

[News conference by Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Deputy Public Security Minister Colonel Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nuila, and Deputy Culture and Communications Minister Roberto Viera at the Honors Room of the Presidential Palace in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] [Viera] Dear gentlemen of the press: Today we want to give you as thorough a report as possible on the process followed in these preparatory meetings and on the results of the second meeting held in Panama.

The commission that went to Panama, as you all know, was made up of Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adlofo Rey Prendes, and Deputy Public Security Minister Colonel Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nuila.

Initially, Castillo Claramount will give you a general explanation on what occurred in Panama. We also hope to elaborate and answer questions on the entire process that has been followed since President Duarte convoked this second meeting and up to the Panama meeting so that you can have an overall view instead only a view of the Panama meeting as such.

Here you have Vice President Castillo Claramount.

[Castillo Claramount] Gentlemen, thank you again for being here. I want to make a brief review of the two previous rounds of talks, the ones held in Mexico and Panama, in order to have a clear panorama.

In Panama, pardon me, in Mexico, we were only going to discuss the topics of logistics, mechanisms, method for the dialogue, and selection of the place and date. We felt that such a meeting, in which the president, the heads of the state branches, etc. will be present, should have an open agenda because it is absurd to try to limit such an important, profound, and significant meeting to a pre-established agenda. Undoubtedly, an agenda is somewhat irrelevant when the protagonists of the meeting all have the capacity and authority to change it when they deem advisable.

However, the counterpart, the terrorists, had the agenda as one of the topics that had to be discussed. In Mexico, after the discussions, and after we had already made a profound study of topics such as the representatives' entry and movement within the country, as well as the security and logistics aspects; unexpectedly, on the last day of the meeting, Salvador Samayoa said they only had instructions to make an agreement as to the place and date of the meeting.

All of you know that they initially proposed San Salvador to make a big show of the dialogue and thus promote popular mobilization and their international image in accordance with their interests and the way in which they handle the dialogue. They are making tactical use of the dialogue within an overall strategy of confrontation and war. In addition, we have handled the dialogue within a framework of sincerity, recognizing that it is a valid method for rational discussion and analysis of the incidents to find formulas of agreement and consolidation in the search for peace and the humanization of the conflict.

This is why we rejected the proposal to hold the meeting in San Salvador, and we began to look for alternatives. The first alternative they presented was Perquin, and before we said anything they said we were probably not going to accept it. However, to their surprise, our reaction was just the opposite. We told them: very well, we agree. Let's hold it in Perquin. The following day, they proposed Sesori, and we accepted Sesori. Originally, they proposed 18 September as the date for the meeting, but finally we agreed on 19 September.

In addition, we established that the agenda had not been discussed. We agreed to hold the second meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica. You know what happened afterwards and how the idea of holding it in San Jose was pushed aside to finally give way to the idea of meeting in Panama, but first we encountered another of their proposals: They wanted to hold the meeting in Mexico City again. So, we went to Panama to take care of all the pending matters, in other words, the aspects of their entry, movement, security, etc.

The first thing we did in Panama was stress that the meeting was to be held in Sesori on 19 September. This was fully confirmed in the first meeting in Panama.

We then began to review the agenda proposal. As I told you before, we felt that it was an irrelevant document in view of the high level of the representatives at the meeting and the authority they had to improve, reject, expand, or shorten the agenda. As a sign of our flexibility and broadmindedness, we agreed to draft an agenda. It is important to stress here that our gesture of flexibility is no simple thing, especially if you analyze the agenda itself.

The first point of the agenda was to thoroughly analyze the peace offer made by President Duarte at the United Nations on 8 October 1984. It also included the analysis of the overall proposal presented by the FMLN-FDR. The second point of the agenda was the humanization of the conflict and the incorporation of all sectors in the peace effort. The third point was the advisability of accelerating the dialogue through various kinds of meetings at a number of levels and types in order to make the dialogue move more quickly and effectively.

It was again stated and emphasized that the dialogue cannot be an end in itself. It was stated that the dialogue cannot and must not be institutionalized as an element that wears itself out; the dialogue is a method to come to a rational agreement in order to tackle the country's problems.

Now that we have explained the points of the agenda, we will explain the mechanisms for the arrivals, transportation, security, etc. [in Sesori]. We made a specific proposal, supported by the experience we had after several events similar to this: the two dialogue meetings in La Palma and Ayagualo, and the transportation that resulted from the release of the kidnapped mayors and Ines Guadalupe Duarte, the daughter of the president. As part of that agreement, the transportation of more than 100 wounded people, from more than 20 places throughout the country, and in this operation many of them traveled virtually the entire national territory, and all of them went to the Comalapa International Airport, where they were picked up by the planes and were finally transported to Havana, Cuba. There was not one incident to regret. Furthermore on previous occasions, we carried out transportation of people who departed the country, and there were no incidents, either. That experience told us we were right. The seriousness and the efficiency demonstrated by the Salvadoran Air Force and the ethical and political determination of the government to make possible the dialogue and provide the security for this kind of activity supported our proposal. Thus, we made our proposal that matters would be managed within the parameters, within the methodology that had been used in all the previous activities. We may add that in this case, the methodology has been improved and strengthened. In this sense we are even talking about some embassies -- taking advantage of foreign representation -- the embassies they wished, the ones they proposed, provided the embassies were accredited in our country to provide more security under the protection of the national flags at the place of the events.

Obviously, we proposed the participation of the International Red Cross and at a given moment the church itself, through Msgr Rivera y Damas, offered the in-depth participation of the church and further offered the participation of the Bishop Msgr (Steller) from Essen, Germany, so that with his life, a further guarantee was given to Joaquin Villalobos. Moreover, he said they would ask Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez to participate to offer more security for the life of Leonel [Gonzalez]. There was a complete plan that was definitively efficient, a broad plan that had all the security possible to hold the event. In addition, there was the proposal by President Duarte himself that cannot be ignored nor minimized or taken as a rhetoric statement. He said that he would guarantee with his own life the security of these people.

When we had reached this point, they refused to discuss this specific proposal made by us during the meetings in Panama; on the contrary, they "made an unbelievable proposal that is an audacity that cannot be accepted by any self-respecting government or any country in the world."

In a few minutes, Col Reynaldo Lopez Nuila will explain to you the meaning in terms of numbers of the proposal the rebels made as an essential condition to hold the dialogue. They requested the withdrawal of troops from an area which in Panama we said encompasses approximately 200 sq km; we were wrong, it is much more than that. With this withdrawal of troops, immediately upon withdrawal of the Salvadoran troops, the terrorists would seize all these towns, 7 towns in northern San Miguel Department and some other neighboring towns of Morazan Department, some 9 or 10 towns involved, which also involved a large number of people.

The fundamental military objective -- at least from the analysis made at that moment -- of regrouping troops, was to carry out a terrorist or military coup afterward. However, the most important point was the plan to use this for their international political image, to take advantage of the hundreds of reporters in Sesori, where the government had made and reported its decision of broadcasting the events of that day live. They wanted to show by radio and television to the world what they have been lying about all these years, that they have military, administrative, political control of regions of the country, which is not true.

However, at this opportunity, they were going to be able to give very convincing evidence that this, in fact, was true.

Let us not forget for a single moment that we are the representatives of a truly legitimate government freely chosen by the Salvadoran people, a government that respects the concept of a de jure state, a government that respects the value of the law; a government that has given this country an incentive it never had, and that it is the concept of lawfulness, a sense of security for the inhabitants of El Salvador. This is a government that has been able to be and continues to be flexible, with willingness and an open attitude, but, naturally, within the framework established by the political Constitution.

Thus, we are not adventuresome representatives that can propose or accept just anything. We are responsible representatives, I repeat, of a government that interprets the mandate given by the people at the time they elected the government, and that is: Seek peace, but seek peace within the concept of respect for the dignity and honor of the Salvadoran people. This is not a surrendering type of search for peace, because this is not what the Salvadoran people want. It that is what the Salvadoran people wanted, they would have already granted the guerrillas the support they have never received.

On the other hand, we are the representatives of a government -- and President Duarte has clearly said this -- that recognizes and voices the spirit and true feelings of the Salvadoran people who want peace. This is a government that has a moral obligation of shortening the terrible suffering being endured by the Salvadoran people as a result of the war the guerrillas have declared on the people.

The guerrillas have declared what is known as a prolonged people's war that attacks the Salvadoran people, the most humble and poor people in this country. The guerrillas attack the people in all forms, ranging from death and mutilation to depriving the people from work, from the results of their own work, when they destroy the harvests, when they destroy the physical and economic structures of the country. We definitely could not accept that concept. We could not accept a proposal that also tried to prevent the dialogue from taking place.

Allow me to explain what happened at that meeting. There was a moment when we told them that the entire proposal had not been drafted at the final moment, that the entire thing was preconceived, and that from the moment they proposed Sesori, they had designed this whole issue, precisely to provoke all these reactions and actions that I have explained to you now.

I also want to tell you that Msgr Rivera y Damas and Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez were impressed and shocked at the magnitude and lack of proportion in that proposal. Thus, it is not the interpretation they have wanted to make, to the effect that there is a lack of flexibility on the part of the government's side. I repeat, in the face of the security of the people and the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic as an obligation of the government, one cannot play games or accept such negotiations. They know this perfectly well. They know the dimensions and were able to calculate exactly what would be the reaction and what would happen when they made that proposal.

We insisted until the last minute, and toward the end of Sunday's meeting at approximately 1730 or 1800, Salvador Samayoa said a phrase that has seriously worried us and shaken us, and I want to emphasize this now. Very grave actions will have to be taken, he said, so the realities we interpret will be understood. In front of the bishops and all those present, I asked him: I would like to ask you clearly if this statement is a threat, but he remained silent and did not answer.

Therefore, we interpret this as a clear threat of intensifying terrorism and sorrow among the people and we hold the FMLN-FDR fully and completely responsible for the events that may occur against the Salvadoran people. Naturally, we regret but firmly reject and also firmly point out their responsibility in what may happen.

Finally, we told them: We are leaving the door open, and we asked Msgr Rivera y Damas to be the mediator so that you will be able to think this over and rectify, and accept the security we are proposing. We can mount this security operation in 24 hours. We are still waiting. We were waiting yesterday in Panama, and we continue waiting. President Duarte has said he will continue waiting until the last moment, and that he is going to Sesori to show his willingness for this meeting.

This is what I want to say at this moment. I want to ask my fellow delegation members, I want to ask Rey Prendes, to give more details about the formal proposal we made to these persons, and I want to ask Col Reynaldo Lopez Nuila to make an explanation of the consequences and scope -- not only military, but also political and social, as well as from the point of view of the security of the people -- of the proposal they made. It is extremely important that the scope of this proposal be fully understood. Thank you.

[Rey Prendes] I think we should go on to the explanation that Col Reynaldo Lopez Nuila will give us. He will talk about the proposal made by the rebels; however, I only want to clarify that the proposal was not for demilitarization but occupation. They requested a zone to occupy with their forces. That is the proposal they made. They wanted the Army to withdraw from northern San Miguel, and then they wanted to occupy that area. They did not propose demilitarization, but the occupation of a huge area by terrorist forces, by forces the rebels call guerrilla forces; Colonel.

[Lopez Nuila] [Passage indistinct] After listening to the explanations given by the country's vice president, the explanations, and proposals made at the meeting in Panama, which were a continuation of those made at the meetings in Mexico, I would like to begin by saying that the government delegation accepted the date and place proposed by the rebels.

That was the initial agreement in Mexico. Furthermore, to show our flexibility and readiness to discuss the dialogue situation in depth, we agreed to discuss the agenda and approved one. With that attitude, we proved an essential and basic position; at the time of the meeting we were completely ready to reach agreements that would allow us to plan the 19 September meeting in Sesori.

Unfortunately, there was a proposal, which had initially been presented in Mexico, then postponed for San Jose, then changed for Panama, which consisted of what the rebels called the demilitarization zone. However, as Rey Prendes said, the proposal is not the demilitarization of a zone, but the Army withdrawal from that zone to then permit the occupation of that zone by the terrorist forces. That is the basic issue. Here, we marked the limits of that area, which covers seven towns in the San Miguel Department, and at the same time provided the populations of those towns. The zone covers a total area of approximately 616 sq km, therefore, the terrorists only wanted 616 sq km deprived of Army protection for themselves. They wanted 7 towns; that means we had to leave 129,553 inhabitants without protection, that is to say practically at the mercy of the terrorists and at the will of the terrorists.

You can see the immense disproportion of that proposal, which is mainly due to the consequencies it would cause, and the implications that is involved. If the military forces presently carrying out cleaning and protection operations in that area leave that zone and the area were left for occupation by the terrorist forces, the entire repopulation and reconstruction processes -- the latter being even more important, and necessary, precisely to carry out all the repopulation process -- would have to be suspended, and furthermore, they ran the risk of being destroyed [word indistinct].

For example, the health centers of San Luis de la Reina, Carolina, San Gerardo, and Nuevo Eden de San Juan have been destroyed. Currently they are being rebuilt; we are delivering medicine there and reestablishing all the medical infrastructure in those places to satisfy the health needs of the people, who under the protection of the Armed Forces have come back to their original towns.

For that reason, we feel that the terrorist fronts' claims did not end there. They practically wanted to establish a terrorist front capital in San Gerardo, and at the same time to establish and develop what they call local governments in the rest of the towns. Naturally, that means to accept that they are the owners of a part of the Salvadoran territory. That is precisely what they have sustained through the years, and that is the biggest lie they have spread throughout the entire world.

However, now they ask the government to help them show the world and to help them take all the media that was going to be present in Sesori, to San Gerardo and to the other towns, to show them that they were the owners of those territories. You can see the dimension of the rebels' claims, and the fallacies of those gentlemen.

There is a very important element I just mentioned: power. When we came back from Mexico I told you that perhaps the purpose and the intentions for the dialogue really prove the willingness, or the unwillingness to attend it. The government wants the dialogue to attain peace, but the rebels evidently want the dialogue to seize power. When I say power, I mean power in its most ample magnitude, in its most ample sense; I am not only speaking of the power for destruction, which they obviously have. I am speaking of the responsible power that authority can and must have. This responsibility leads to the creation of living conditions, as well as the conditions for the protection and security of the inhabitants of a specific sector.

This is a commitment of those who are responsible to every citizen, and every community for that power that is called authority. This is a basic issue. So far, we do not know of any single school, bridge, or health center that has been built by the terrorist fronts. Yes, we know they have destroyed them. Yes, of course they have. These are precisely the sectors that have been affected the most by the terrorist actions, and thanks to the Armed Forces' presence as of 1 February when we began phases one and two of Operation Victoria the people have been able to go back to their homes and resettle those vast sectors of the national territory.

But we also were worried about something new, because they went as far as telling us at a given moment they were only going to occupy that sector for 72 hours. That brought us to a new conclusion. This clearly meant that during those 72 hours they were going to carry out destructive acts in that sector and mine the paths, roads, and access routes, because they are waging a merciless war with minies against the Salvadoran people.

Thus, these are the arguments and the legal basis. On behalf of the government, I must point out that the government has a legal and moral obligation to maintain public order and protect people throughout the nation. Also, under no circumstances could we think that the Armed Forces -- the element of protection that maintains public order, offers security, and maintains tranquillity -- could leave those places, creating a defenseless sensation. That area clearly correspended -- as our vice president said -- to the seven towns in the San Miguel Department and three towns in the Morzan Department they requested. In other words, there were 10 towns that would be abondoned, left without security our protection. Naturally, we could not permit that. We could not allow that to happen, nor could we facilitate the destruction or occupation they intended.

[Ray Prendes] I would like for all of you to clearly understand their proposal. They wanted to divide San Miguel in two zones: the northern zone with San Gerardo, as the headquarters of the guerrillas and controled by them, and they wanted us to withdraw to Chapeltique the troops permanently stationed in Ciudad Barrios and other troops carrying out operations there. Then they wanted the Salvadoran Armed Forces to set up its center of operations in Chapeltique. In between these two cities, Sesori would be guarded by the Boy Scouts [proceeding two words in English]. In other words, this is more or less what they proposed. They did not want the demilitarization of the area. They wanted the Armed Forces to withdraw so the terrorist forces could occupy the entire northern area.

This would be equivalent to a peace conference in Europe where the Russians arrived in Holland or Belgium to negotiate, but demanded the the Germans withdraw their troops from Germany so Germany could be occupied by the Russian forces in case they had to evacuate their leaders from the area. This is more or less the idea. Pardon me for making the comparison, but this was the proposal. We insisted on discussion of the security of Sesori and the mobilization there: How are you going to enter? How are you going to Leave? How are going to enter with protection? They flatly rejected this.

[Unidentified government official] I would like to add something else. Precisely, the elements of security were never discussed during the previous two meetings. They were never the topic of negotiations because they were complementary and objective elements that had even been handed over to Msgr Rivera, who actually did the coordination work. They worked out perfectly well, even at the time of the release of the president's daughter who had been kidnapped. Thus, there was no negative background or any threat to security that might make this issue a basic element of dialogue.

I wish to mention something that is very important, things that happen inside the discussions. When the issue of demilitarization and occupation of northern San Miguel is brought up, they clearly say they did this because the representatives who are going to attend this meeting are top level representatives. In other words, the representatives attending the La Palma meeting -- Ungo, Zamora, Facundo Guardado, Nidia Diaz -- were not top-level representatives. Are they in a lower category and do they have no character? The same is true for the Ayagualo meeting. Evidently this meeting is top-level for them now because other persons are going, other gentlemen, particularly the representatives from the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] who are dominating this aspect of the dialogue. I wanted to point this out because I think this is basic, and I repeat that the issue of security was never a problem for this type of meeting. It was never a conditional element or an influential element in the meeting. This element was left in the hands of Msgr Rivera so he could work it out in his discreet manner and it worked out very well without any problem or obstacles.

I also wish to add something else. The attitude adopted by the terrorist fronts in Panama was not an attitude adopted on the spur of the moment. It has been their permanent attitude, an attitude they adopted when the president of the Republic proposed the third round of dialogue. They have created problems; they have boycotted the dialogue; and they have tried to prevent the process of dialogue from advancing at quickly as possible. I would like to mention some incidents as examples.

On 1 June, after President Duarte convoked the third round of talks, the FMLN carried out an attack on San Miguel. This kind of action does not exactly show a political willingness to promote dialogue. When the government suggested holding private preparatory meetings to discuss the real issues behind the problem of peace, the terrorist fronts opposed the government's suggestion and said that what had to be discussed were the operational matters; the mechanisms; and the date, time, and place for the meeting; adding that the government did not wish to discuss a date, time, and place.

When the government said that it would discuss operational matters, suggesting Mexico as the site for the meeting, and appointing a high-level commission headed by the vice president of the Republic, the fronts appointed a mid-level delegation; their high-level representatives did not attend the meeting in Mexico City. They did not give the Mexico meeting the same importance the government gave it.

It was agreed in Mexico City that the third round of talks would be held in Sesori on 19 September. On the same day this decision was reached, members of the FMLN ordered a national transportation stoppage. This was not a positive move and proved that they had no political willingness. It proved that they did not wish to discuss the mechanisms for the third round of talks.

When the government decided to visit Sesori to see what was needed in order to hold the third meeting there, the other side threatened the delegation that went to Sesori. When Msgr Rivera y Damas announced that the second preparatory meeting was to be held in Costa Rica, they said no, because Msgr Rivera y Damas, by making the announcement, had broken the promise. Subsequently, they proposed Mexico as the site of the meeting, but they did this publicly through the media. Consequently, the reason they gave for not holding the meeting in Costa Rica was without merit.

When our delegation went to Panama, it went there solely to discuss the mechanisms and the security problem, which consisted of how those people could enter and leave the area, how the meeting would begin, how the time would be used, etc.

We understood that it was a very private meeting and for this reason, only three delegates appointed by the president attended.

However, they arrived in Panama with a complete publicity apparatus and reporters who were willing to make the Panama meeting a pubiicity show [preceding word in English] instead of private meeting to discuss the operational nature [operatividad] of Sesori.

In Panama, we maintained the position that the government was in accord with all points on which an agreement had already been reached. We also agreed that if there were any points of disagreement, they would be put aside because the important thing is to study the points of concurrence. But they assumed the opposite position: We disagreed on one point, and because of this point, all that had been accomplished was overlooked. This clearly shows how the government has maintained an attitude that evidenced the political will to hold the third dialogue ever since the president called for this dialogue, and how the other side has maintained attitudes that show the political will to boycott or try to create problems for the third dialogue. However, the attitude assumed in Panama is not an isolated attitude. It is an attitude in line with the attitude they have had ever since the third dialogue was convoked.

[Moderator] Mr Vice President, we first have (Kent Lemoin) of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr (Lemoin)?

[(Lemoin)] The guerillas have announced that the main problem is not exactly the demilitarization of the general area, but the withdrawal of the Arce Battalion troops because [words indistinct]. Why did you send the Arce Battalion troops to Sesori 1 or 2 days after the talks in Mexico? And, why (?haven't they been withdrawn) from Serori?

[Castillo Claramount] Lopez Nuila will answer that question.

[Lopez Nuila] I want to note that the Arce Battalion has been operating in the area north of San Miguel since 1 February. Therefore, it is not true that they were specially sent 1 or 2 days after Sesori was chosen as the place for the third dialogue. The Arce Battalion was operating in that area long before then, and it cove-ing vast areas north of the San Miguel Department, which is the area they wanted the government to withdraw from so they occupy it.

[Rey Prendes] Allow me. They never discussed that with us. Perhaps they planned to mention that, but they did not do so. Later, they announced that to the media after they left the meeting. They never mentioned that issue in the discussions. The bishops are witnesses to this.

[Moderator] Mr Vice President, we now have reporter Catherine Matos...[interrupted by (Lemoin)]

[(Lemoin)] Pardon me a minute [words indistinct]. Why were the troops sent to Sesori? [Words indistinct] the prepartory meeting in Mexico.

[Rey Prendes] The truth is that that question was already answered [words indistinct] that the president, and he already said this publicly, had agreed to withdraw the Arce forces from Sesori. In Sesori he was going to be protected by other units, the presidential guard. But we were unable to discuss this because they refused to discuss the Sesori problem specifically, they wanted to discuss the whole northern area of the country.

Of course, by an overall discussion, we can surmise what you suggested: the withdrawal of the military forces. We did not discuss Sesori itself because they insisted on the Armed Forces' demilitarization of the northern area and their occupation of it.

[Moderator] Mr Vice President, (Catherine Masterson) of the BBC of London.

[Question indistinct]

[Castillio Claramount] They even suggested the possibility of advancing in other issues that had not been discussed because no differences had come up. However, this would have been truly absurd because if, as they clearly stated, they would not change their minds regarding this point, it was useless to discuss other matters or hold another meeting at another time. Our suggestion, which they refused to discuss -- I said this before and Rey Prendes has just reiterated it -- is important. They stuck to their proposal and refused to back down.

Later on, when they talked to the media, they made certain explanations, remarks, and proposals such as that of the 10-day deadline to hold another meeting. We told them they must make the decision. We continue to stand by all our proposals, which they refused to discuss. We maintain these proposals in the terms we have explained and have been explaining thoroughly everywhere.

We are ready to [word indistinct] that there is still time. If they really want to seek the possibility for a dialogue, there is still time. The president has reaffirmed his willingness many times. Therefore, it is not a matter of playing with 10 days more or less, or with another city, because this situation definitely will not change as long as they do not withdraw this absurd proposal, this unacceptable proposal. It is not a whimsical rejection. We have fundamental reasons to reject it. Perhaps they are not fundamental reasons for the rebels. Undoubtedly, they do not care about legality, constitutionality, or the de jure system. They do not care about security, human rights, etc. However, we do care about all those things.

[Moderator] Mr Vice President, UNOMASUNO reporter (Maria Dolores Saltiar).

[Saltiar] [Passage indistinct]...when before you decided the venue of the third round of talks, was not within the limits of Sesori, thus I would like to know how we should interpret that attitude, when international expectations were placed in Sesori, and you say that the guerrilla movement, with its demilitarization proposal, wanted to occupy that territory [words indistinct] like a demonstration of power, isn't it?

[Rey Prendes] It is very simple. We had to prepare all the appropriate conditions to hold the meeting in Sesori, and in view of the terrorism, threats, and the stoppage they had declared in the entire zone, we had to protect all the necessary works for the celebration of the meeting. We had to place the microwave antenna so all the events could be transmitted from Sesori. We had to protect all that somehow, because a bomb, or anything can easily destroy the necessary things like water...[changes thought] you know about all the efforts that were being made in Sesori, so we had to protect all that, it is absolutely and totally logical. I do not see why there is so much surprise about this, because there is a great deal of destruction. If one wants to protect something, one has to send some kind of forces to protect it. I think that is the simplest explanation that we can give.

I would like to point out that this fact has been extremely exaggerated and with it the rebels seek to justify their proposal. However, no importance has been given to the series of events explained by Mr Viera a while ago, which undoubtedly are included in a plan to boycott, destroy, and undermine the necessary climate for the diaogue. Furthermore, when we were still in Panama without having finished the talks, the rebels announced that all was paralyzed, that the talks had been hindered and bogged down, and that all was destroyed. At that same time, we were still talking. It was 1500 and we were still talking and the rebel communique had been released already. Let me point out that it was a premeditated action, in which undoubtedly they were staging a publicity battle, a struggle, in order to blame the government if things did not work out. I think the reaction at the meeting, in view of an action of such nature, was absolutely logical. I think that it is irrelevant to try to find an interpretation, [corrects himself] a justification for the rebel's attitude in the necessary protection we gave to Sesori, and to all the work that had to be done there. It is their attitude that must be analyzed because that is what really hinders the dialogue and clearly shows the goals that the rebels pursued and continue to pursue with this attitude.

[Moderator] Miss Nancy Perlas of Tele 10 [San Salvador Television Educativa].

[Perlas] Does the fact that the FMLN is rejecting the dialogue in Sesori or in any other part of the country because these areas are militarized mean that the FMLN is admitting that it exerts no control over the national territory, and since it exerts no control in El Salvador, will the dialogue be held abroad?

[Rey Prendes] The idea of holding the dialogue abroad is a proposal made by the church, and accepted by us a long time ago. That could be a possibility, but what the rebels are recognizing with their proposals is the fact that they have not controlled and do not have permanent control over any part of the country. That is to say, the moment the Armed Forces wants to reach a particular place, they withdraw. They can be in some place, camp, town, canton, or hamlet, but the moment the Armed Forces wants to reach a particular place, they withdraw. They can occupy a town or hamlet, they can control a city that is unprotected, but the moment the Armed Forces arrive they withdraw. That is to say, they do not and never have maintained permanent positions and that is what they want to do now, somehow.

[Moderator] Mr Rene Hurtado of DIARIO EL MUNDO and Radio YSKL.

[Hurtado] Yes, especially for Col Reynaldo Lopez Nuila regarding the statements he made on the FMLN's position. To us that position was new. I wanted to ask you about the government interpretation of the FMLN position on the demilitarization, and especially if it is the government's idea or if it was so stated by the guerrillas. On the other hand, if my memory does not fail me, in the statements made in Panama by the FMLN representatives, they referred to the problem of the presence of the Arce Battalion in Sesori, which is commanded by Col Staben. According to the guerrillas, Col Staben's position regarding the dialoge is well-known so they want that battalion to be withdrawn. [Words indistinct] would like you to explain this issue further.

[Rey Prendes] Samayoa yielded the floor to ERP Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez. She made the proposal. She began by saying that the rebels were making a great concession because they previously demanded 20 km of demilitarization around Sesori.

Secondly, they said that they were not making a demilitarization proposal but a prevention proposal, a prevention zone proposal. Quoting Ana Guadalupe, the Army must not be present in Sesori or other municipalities like Nuevo Eden de San Juan, San Gerardo, San Luis de la Reina, Carolina, or San Antonio del Moco. They want the Army to withdraw the battalion permanently stationed in Ciudad Barrios. They want the Army to transfer this battalion to Chapeltique and establish the general headquarters there. This would be to prevent problems between the two armies. According to them, San Gerardo would then become the general headquarters for the guerrillas and, as we had proposed, with the possibility of estahlishing an embassy there. [sentence as heard]

Chapeltique, they have repeated could then be the point where the Armed Forces would be directing the zone under its control, the southern area. This, they have said, will guarantee and allow a prevention zone.

Thus, Sesori would be controlled by the Scouts, the Church, and the two armies, one toward the north, and a second one toward the south. This is the proposal they made. They have not mentioned Arce Battalion at all, or Lt Col Staben, although it seems that Col Staben is in his command. What is the name of the colonel?

[Unidentified official] Col Corado Figueroa.

[Rey Prendes] Col Corado Figueroa is in command of the forces stationed in Sesori at this moment. Then we discussed this matter, and again, Ana Guadalupe told us about Berlin's case. She said: To show you that we can be everywhere, yesterday we attacked Berlin. We were fighting and struggling in the Berlin streets and inflicted approximately 60 casualties. Thus, we have been in Berlin and we can be anywhere. The FMLN attacked Berlin, which is a war zone and one of the most conflict-ridden areas of the country. The Army does not have any problem in this area, they said. [sentence as heard]

This is the rebels' proposal I myself jotted down point by point in this notebook, which may later be part of history. The truth is that they made their proposal. We insisted: Why don't we discuss Sesori security in Sesori, where the military forces will be, and will a corridor exist for the rebels to move freely in this area so that you can come and go without the presence of the Armed Forces troops? We can discuss all these: the matter regarding vehicles; we can set up an embassy in Sesori, we can set up another embassy in another city. There are so many things to discuss concerning security; however, they insisted on their point. This is why we spent almost 24 hours on this from the time they made their proposal on Saturday, after the agenda had been agreed on. Therefore, we told them that it was impossible to discuss their proposal. Their proposal was to have the Armed Forces abandon a part of the national territory, so the rebels could occupy it. I told them, let's discuss security in Sesori, I insisted myself on this point several times. They witnessed -- as did the bishops -- that we, I myself, asked them about this several times.

We met for several hours on Sunday, until it was very late, but they insisted on their proposal, the rebels did not want to discuss security in Sesori, did not want to discuss the Arce Battalion, did not want to talk about Staben. They mentioned all these things during their news conference, but they did not mention these points to us at all.

[Question indistinct]

[Rey Prendes] All they said has been written down in the monsignor's notes. Thank you.

[Unidentified Italian reporter] I believe [words indistinct] to the third round of talks. [words indistinct]

[Rey Prendes] Let me speculate on that, because we do not know precisely what they are planning. Nevertheless, I believe they tried to obtain all possible advantages, including the occupation of an area to show the whole world that they occupy an area. They made many efforts to achieve this. However, I cannot tell whether or not they have intentions to hold a dialogue. I hope they do; I hope this was only a maneuver to obtain political and military advantages or advantages of some other nature. Some of them have shown, as Roberto Viera said, that there was indeed an inclination towards not holding a dialogue. I believe at this moment that they had no intention of holding a dialogue, no wish to hold a dialogue. Since the third round of talks was proposed, they have presented too many problems; however, regarding a dialogue some day and some time, I hope tht theirs will not be a definitive decision not to hold meetings of this nature, so an agreement can be reached. In a way, this is speculation, as this is rather a question for the rebels.

[Unidentified government official] I would like to interpret the reason for this. For the rebels, the dialogue is conceived as a tactical instrument of war, and it gives results according to their military situation. If they do not have an advantageous military situation, the dialogue for them, at that moment, is not valid, not feasible, it turns into an instrument that can backfire. The dialogue for us is not an instrument of war. For us, the dialogue is not an instrument to hold power; however, they use it as one more instrument in the struggle to take over power. Thus, they pay attention to dialogue according to other factors of the moment: the military, political, and social factors of the moment. This is not our point of view. Our point of view is that dialogue is a political instrument all human societies should take into account in the search for solutions to problems, regardless of the nature of the problem. This is our opinion on why the rebels have a concept of dialogue so very different from ours.

[Rey Prendes] Perhaps one tends to be confused sometimes because there are disagreements among the rebels, there are armed terrorist sectors who favor dialogue; and there are other sectors that want to hinder the dialogue. There are FDR sectors who wish to see this matter cleared up, they are frustrated, tired, but there are others who do not. That is, they have disagreements among themselves, there is no unity in their proposals, and in this sense, it is sometimes difficult to be able to provide a clear interpretation of the dialogue.

[MIAMI HERALD reporter] Minister Rey Prendes, I have a question for you: There have been two previous experiences with the dialogue. During the first round of talks, the area was demilitarized and the two parties were in complete agreement. It is a well-known fact that during the second round of talks in Ayagualo the Army was in control of the area. Why is it that this time no agreement has been made? Could it be that you feel that the guerrillas will occupy the area?

[Rey Prendes] We have not discussed that. They presented a proposal for the occupation of the area north of San Miguel. We could not discuss Sesori. They were arguing for 516 sq km. We could not discuss Sesori. Now, may I point out that in Mexico we briefly considered the problem that occurred at La Palma. We also considered the subject of a demilitarization. They admitted that they were armed to the teeth in La Palma. Those were only commentaries, informal talks. In the formal talks today [as heard], we did not discuss Sesori. We only considered the overall proposal related to the more than 500 sq km. I want to make this very clear.

[Moderator] There are no more questions. Thank you very much.

[Rey Prendes] Thank you.

FMLN-FDR Issue Communique

PA171308 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command and FDR Executive Committee in El Salvador -- dated 15 September 1986]

[Text] Yesterday was the end of the meeting held in Panama City between the Salvadoran Government and the FDR-FMLN delegations to discuss pending issues for the preparation of the third found of talks in Sesori.

The preparatory meeting concluded without positive results because of the government's attitude, which represents a mockery to the Salvadoran people's peace aspirations and to the hope of the international community for a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

As a matter of fact: 1. The government of Napoleon Durate unilaterally interrupted the dialogue for almost 2 years. In the meantime our fronts made several proposals to resume it.

2. The deterioration of his government forced Napolean Duarte to submit a proposal for a dialogue, on 1 Junuary this year, aimed at regaining some political prestige and establishing the conditions to continue receiving millions of dollars in aid from the U.S. Government.

3. This dialogue proposal has been nothing more than a sham. Napoleon Duarte has evaded and postponed a decision for the pat 3 and 1/2 months.

4. During the preparatory meeting held in Mexico City, we suggested Sesori as the site for the third round of talks because neither the Army nor the other repressive bodies had any permanent base in this city. The day after both parties had agreed on Sesori as the site of the dialogue, the city was militarized by troops of the Arce Battalion, which is under the command of Col Maurico Staben, to impose on us a dialogue to be held under the pressure of their arms. The appointment of Staben to effect the city's militarization is by all means a provation, inasmuch as Col Staben is responsible for the death of our Commander Yaneth Samour, who was tortured and had an arm, leg, and finally her head cut off. Besides, Staben was recently arrested on charges of kidnapping several businessmen. So far, Duarte has not had the power to punish him, or even to relieve him of his command.

5. Despite the provocative attitude of Duarte's regime, we thought that in Panama we were going to reach the proper conditions for the third round of talks. To the government's first refusal to the truce, we proposed that we ediscuss the agenda for the meeting in Sesori, which was agreed. Next we went on to discuss the security problems. When our delegation submitted other alternatives to the security problems, Lopez Nuila said they were not negotiable and that the delegation would not even consult the government and the Armed Forces High Command. The meeting was suspended until the next day. They even threatened not to attend the meeting if we did not accept those conditions. In view of their intransigent attitude, we asked the intermediary to have the government's delegation attend the meeting. In an effort to give continuity to our discussion, we proposed discussion of the other pending issues. Our proposal was flatly rejected. We suggested continuing the talks within 10 days, but this was also rejected.

6. The government's delegation also said that the minimum agreements we had reached would be null and void if we did not go to Sesori on 19 September under the conditions submitted by the government. This confirmed a lack of political will by the government to hold a dialogue.

7. Finally, the government's delegation said that President Duarte would go to Sesori even if our delegation did not attend the meeting. This reveals a preconceived position, because these terms coincide with the public statements made by Duarte a few days before the meeting in Panama City. Today Duarte has reaffirmed what we have denounced, thus engaging in a dangerous game. His strategy of making proposals and afterwards bogging down the discussion in a maneuver that is losing effectiveness.

We will continue making efforts toward a dialogue under conditions guaranteeing the seriousness, security, and achievement of positive results that will benefit the people. We wish to thank the Panamanian Government for the facilities provided for the meeting and the intermediary for his efforts in making the meeting possible. We request that he continue making efforts to resume the preparatory meetings for the third round of talks in Sesori. We demand that the government assume a responsible attitude.

FMLN General Command

FDR Executive Committee

El Salvador, 15 September 1986

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS CONTRA PLANE CRASH UNCONFIRMED

PA171616 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The Honduran Government and Armed Forces yesterday said that they still have no official report on the crash of a C-47 plane last Friday in eastern Honduras. The plane bore no emblems and apparently had been repainted and identified only as N667H. It was presumably carrying medicine, boots, and other nonlethal military material, when it crashed in the vicinity of Teupasenti, Paraiso Department, on the Nicaraguan border.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ADVOCATES HOSTING NONALIGNED MEETING

PA170217 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said in Pyongyang today that Nicaragua hopes the nonaligned countries will not yield to the U.S. Government's blackmail and that they will hold their ninth summit in our country.

During a news conference held shortly before ending his official and friendly visit to the DPRK, Ortega reported the campaign that the U.S. Government has been waging for months — even before the eighth summit in Harare — to try to prevent support for Nicaragua's request to host this next summit.

He also said that even in the capital of Zimbabwe the U.S. Embassy circulated a document trying to convince some governments not to support Nicaragua as a proposed host country. He remarked: The United States does not want the Nonaligned Movement to express its trust in and solidarity with Nicaragua by agreeing to hold their ninth summit in Nicaragua because this goes against the U.S. isolationist policy.

He added that because other countries support and recognize Nicaragua and this country has become a defender of international juridical order by winning a battle against the United States at The Hague International Court of Justice, the U.S. Administration is bent on preventing the nonaligned countries from backing Nicaragua's request to host the summit.

Referring to the relations between Nicaragua and the DPRK, he said that the relations strengthen ties between friendly countries. He further said: After this visit, we feel that our relations with the DPRK, Companero President Kim Il-song, Comanero Kim Yong-nam, and the Korean people have been strengthened. In addition, he said that he discussed bilateral cooperation with the DPRK leader so that the Nicaraguan economy can continue to work even in these difficult circumstances of the U.S. imposed blockade and economic embargo.

HONDURAN OFFICER REPORTEDLY ABOARD CONTRA PLANE

PA171614 Managua International Service in Spanish 1403 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A colonel of the Honduran guard [guardia] was aboard the plane of the Somozist counterrevolutionaries that crashed Friday 55 km from Tegucigalpa. The officer has been identifed with the last name of (Calderini) and is responsible for coordinating the activities of the Somozist guardsmen with those of the Honduran Armed Forces.

The plane -- a C-47 with license number M-6664 -- was delivered by the U.S. Government to the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] a few months ago at Toncontin Airport, where it was painted white to disguise it.

According to reports, the plane was flying from Tegucigalpa to the Aguacate Air Base with the military supplies, ammunition, boots, and medicine. Residents of Teupasenti, site of the crash, confirmed that the plane's six crewmen were evacuated aboard a Honduran Air Force helicopter bearing the number 972.

DANIEL ORTEGA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDR

For GDR media accounts of the visit to GDR by a Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, including his talks with SED General Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker, and a press conference held in Berlin, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 18 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AIR FORCE HELICOPTER CRASHES IN JINOTEGA

PA180203 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0135 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] A Sandinist Air Force helicopter has crashed 28 km northwest of Apanas, Jinotega Department. The pilot survived the accident, but the copilot and technician died.

We now release the informative bulletin issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, which reads:

On 17 September 1986, at 0835 a Sandinist Air Force helicopter crashed as a result of bad weather in the area. The MI-17, No 302 helicopter crashed in the area known as Chaguiton, 28 km northwest of Apanas Jinotega Department.

As a result of the fatal accident, the following companeros died: Second Lieutenant Antonio Chavarria Vargas, the helicopter copilot, and Second Lieutenant Marvin Avilez Santamaria, the helicoper technician. The helicopter pilot, Lieutenant Luis Pineda, is injured, but his life is not in danger.

Managua, 17 September 1986, Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE PLI LEADER GUZMAN

PA172217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0330 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Managua, 16 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government today released Bayardo Guzman, one of the three national vice presidents of the Independent Liberal Party (PLI). Guzman himself confirmed his release to ACAN-EFE in a brief telephone conversation from his home in the neighboring city of Masaya.

The liberal leader said that he was in jail for 15 days, during which the authorities did not file any charges against him. "During those days I was isolated in a cell measuring 1.5 by 3 meters, where I could see no one," Guzman said.

The PLI leader said that during his time in jail he lost weight and had difficulty walking. Members of the PLI's National Directorate visited Guzman at his home this afternoon. Liberal sources said the Sandinist authorities did not file any charges against Guzman.

Thus far, official sources have not given any reason for arresting the PLI leader.

The PLI's national President Virgilio Godoy Reyes and leaders of the Movement for the Unity of Independent Liberals [Movimiento por Unidad de los Liberales Independientes] had been trying to gain Guzman's freedom.

MINISTER DENIES CHURCH PROBLEMS WITH GOVERNMENT

PA121752 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0108 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Madrid, 11 Sep (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Education Minister Father Fernando Cardenal said today in Madrid that the Nicaraguan church has not had any problems with the Sandinist government, although he emphasized that "some bishops" have had "serious political problems."

Cardenal, who is participating this week in the "Sixth Congress of Theology" organized by the "John XXIII" Association of Theologians, reiterated that "there is no contradiction between Christianity and the revolution," but he indicated that since "the Nicaraguan Christians and the Nicaraguan revolution have married, there is a sector of the church hierarchy that is doing everything possible to obtain a divorce." He stated that the sector of the church that married capitalism "sees a threat from the existence of a church of the poor and thus wants to destroy it."

To this effect he assured that part of the Nicaraguan bishops, particularly Miguel Obando and Pablo Antonio Vega (the latter was recently expelled from Nicaragua), "are provoking the government."

The majority of the people are Christian, he added, and have joined the revolution, but some bishops "seek a confrontation," although he emphasized that with the recent arrival of a new apostolic nuncio "apparently a door to dialogue is opened. Now, there are slight, but significant indications that the Vatican has a new policy." He insisted that in Nicaragua "we are all engaged in politics," and there is freedom to voice opposition to the government, but he emphasized that "treason to the fatherland" is not permitted.

To this effect, he assured that Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega was expelled not because he was waging opposition but because he "betrayed the country" during his trips to the United States to support President Reagan in granting money to the Nicaraguan "contras." According to Cardenal, only the U.S. Government is "harassing" the independence of Nicaragua, and he denied any dependence on other countries, such as the USSR.

"We are disproving the theory," he said, "that one has to be the slave of one of the two great powers, and it is necessary to show that being a slave is not a requirement of history."

Concerning the newspaper LA PRENSA, he commented that it was not closed due to its opposition to the government, but due to its stand supporting a U.S. invasion. He pointed out that a poor country such as Nicaragua that has been sacked by Somozism, shaken by an earthquake, and threatened by the U.S. Government must defend itself through all legal means. "it has been," he said, "a legal and just action for its treason to the fatherland in times of war."

Regarding education, the education minister said that at the time the Somozist dictatorship ended, there were only 500,000 students in a population of 3 million, while now there are almost 1 million.

During Somozist tmes there were 3 teachers' schools, and now there are 14; before there were 12,000 teachers, and now there are over 40,000, while illiteracy has dropped from 51 percent to 12 percent, he added.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON CIA 'SUPPORT' OF CONTRAS

PA180005 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] There are things that provoke anger and alarm once their existence is confirmed, even if that existence was already known. This is the case of the complete control the CIA has over the bands composed of former Somozists that in recent years have murdered more than 11,000 Nicaraguan citizens.

It happens that the new secretary general of the self-styled Nicaraguan Opposition Unity -- a terrorist organization that is waging an undeclared war of Washington against the people of Sandino -- has been a declared CIA agent since 1980. We are talking about Leonardo Somarriba, right-hand man of Nicaraguan businessman Jorge Salazar who died in a clash with Sandinist policemen 6 years ago when he was carrying out terrorist activities.

Somarriba stayed in prision for 1 year and was then pardoned. Reports about the activities of this chieftain have been made by somebody close to him, by former counterrevolutionary leader Edgard Chamorro who in 1984 deserted from the ranks of the former Somozist guards. According to Chamorro, who has much information in this regard, it was Somarriba who on behalf of the CIA, personally recruited him in 1982. This clearly indicates that the U.S. agency for subversion and espionage controls not only the supplies and training of the mercenaries attacking Nicaragua but also directs them, exercising this direction through persons like Somarriba.

It is a well-known fact that the CIA pulls the strings of the Nicaaguan counterrevolutionaries and that it was behind the efforts to unite the Nicaraguan Democratic Force and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, an effort that gave birth 12 months ago to the so-called UNO. Traitor Eden Pastora was left out because of internal contradictions between masters and servants.

The CIA hand is so deep into the counterrevolutionary activities against Nicaragua that the CIA had donated $50 million to the contras before the U.S. Congress approved the $100 million for those groups. The barrier was lifted with congressional approval. The CIA expects to give an additional $100 million to the mercenaries. U.S. media sources, such as the weekly NEWSWEEK, believe that the CIA men expect to give $400 million to their godchildren.

While it is true that the counterrevolutionaries are unable to break the Sandinist revoluution, with this $100 million the counterrevolutionaries can engage in profitable businesses such as drug-trafficking and the purchase and sale of real estate, and they can also make some noise throughout the world opening propanganda offices supported by rightist groups in various countries.

This is the case of the office that was opened in Buenos Aires with the backing of the so-called Democratic Center Union [Union de Centro Democratico]. The purpose of this office is to promote political and material backing for the mercanaries. Those who usually deny credit to those who denounce Washington's hegemonist habits now have clear evidence that they are acting wrongly, or is it perhaps that they plan for Somarriba's team also?

ROLE OF U.S. NATIONAL GUARD REPORTEDLY CHANGING

PA180140 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Mario Montes]

[Text] Before Ronald Reagan assumed the top White House post, the U.S. National Guard was theoretically a corps made up of temporary soldiers who spent a few weeks on duty, or rather, on something which could be called a state of alert against natural disasters, major accidents, and the like. However, one of its objectives was to defend the territory of the state it belonged to, during times of war. Only in those cases -- some naive legal experts believed -- would it come under the Pentagon's orders. Still, the National Guard was used to repress demonstrations, especially when the U.S. people opposed the Vietnam war. It was also used to stop the black people's struggle for their civil rights.

However, the Ronald Reagan government has totally changed the image of this organization by virtually turning it into an offshoot of the Pentagon. This is no attention-getting phrase. Let us see: National guardsmen have participated in war maneuvers in Honduras, in the U.S. invasion against Grenada, and piloted refueling airplanes which refueled in midair the F-111 airplanes that bombed the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Bangazi, killing and injuring many civilians.

We stated earlier that Reagan had turned the National Guard into an offshoot of the Pentagon. Still, there is more to that because the yankee President wants to change that corps into a fundamental element within the U.S. offensive power. Armed with the most modern means and trained under the most demanding conditions, the national guardsmen fly 78 percent of intercept [intercepcion] airplanes and constitute 44 percent of the combat units which the yankee Army has, according to a recent press report. The weekend warriors, as they were once called, now number 440,000 armed men, not counting 220,000 men in the reserves. However, the change the U.S. President has made in these forces has not gone unnoticed in his country's puyblic opinion. State governors especially, to whom the National Guard was formerly subject to, have not completely accepted it.

As a matter of fact, several factors come into play here, governors, like Maine's Joseph Brennan and Arizona's Bruce Babbitt, who disapprove of the White House policies in Central America, oppose having their respective National Guards become involved in the problems of that region and have told Ronald Reagan so. The rejection of the President's plans regarding the National Guard came into the open during the governor's annual convention. They approved a resolution opposing any decision granting the President powers to say where to send the state soldiers during peacetime. The opinions on the matter vary greatly. Everyone knows that congressional elections are scheduled for November and that the Republicans, with Reagan leading the way, want to please the electorate and avoid any obstacles to at least retain their current influence in Congress. The resolution approved by the governors represents a reaction to a bill the U.S. Government has introduced in Congress to control the National Guard. In this way, it would not only become the seventh army in the free world, as TIME magazine euphemistically said, but would also be a complement to the mercenaries and the over half a million soldiers Washington has outside its borders. In sum, it would constitute another threat to world peace and security.

RADIO COMMENTS ON HABIB'S CENTRAL AMERICA TOUR

PA161156 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The tour in Central America of Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy to Central America, has revived the possibilities of a direct attack by Washington against Nicaragua and the fears that the conflict that the White House is stirring up will turn into a new Vietnam.

With a sorrowful look and wails that are not relevant and do not resolve the problem at all, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias said after his dialogue with Habib that the war against Nicaragua is approaching. This is a very serious remark, which came after a meeting with a personal envoy of Ronald Reagan, and comes from a president that likes to flirt with the U.S. warmongering position. The political leaders of the area have much responsibility in Central America and in the increase of aggression against a brother nation. The sad and shameful statement by Honduran President Jose Azcona when he was asked if his country would agree to continue supporting the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries should be remembered. When you are poor, you cannot have dignity, Azcona said. This means selling your soul to the devil for a few dollars.

More can be said about the dangerous situation in the mentioned geographical area. At the same time Habib was in his warmongering tour in Central America, William Walker, deputy assistant secretary of state for Central America for the yankee State Department, charged that Nicaragua was promoting terrorist actions against the U.S. Embassies and diplomatic offices in the area.

Many observers remember that the yankee bombings against Libya, in April also had as a pretext the alleged Tripoli promotion of terrorism, even though Ronald Reagan was unable to present any evidence of this.

The truth is that the U.S. President wants to destroy the [words indistinct] Sandinist nightmare before his term ends. It is like a senile whim he wants to have fulfilled at all costs, even though in a few years, the U.S. people will have to experience -- in addition to the Vietnamese syndrome -- the Nicaraguan syndrome. The truth and the reality is that Nicaragua will resist and it can resist all foreign aggression, and the U.S. troops that invade Nicaragua will be bogged down as they were in Vietnam, and, furthermore, beyond the Nicaraguan borders. The flames of the war will undoubtedly burn those who are accomplices today or those with stern faces.

In October, the counterrevolutionaries will begin to receive the $100 million approved by the U.S. Congress. A similar sum given by the CIA behind the scenes will be added to the $100 million. Defeat is predicted for the mercenaries, who lack all fighting spirit and who have never been capable of consolidating any Nicaraguan territory. This factor could accelerate the path for direct intervention by the United States in one of its customary fits of madness.

The path of negotiation is a permanent Nicaraguan proposal that remains open to those who want to adopt it. Nevertheless, the madmen should not forget that the Sandinist revolution is as firm in the search for peace through dialogue as it is in the struggle to defend itself from any aggressor.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON GATT TALKS IN URUGUAY

Potential GATT Crisis Reported

PY182332 Paris AFP in Spanish 1635 GMT 18 Sep 86

[By AFP special correspondent Yves Chemla]

[Text] Punta del Este, 18 Sep (AFP) -- The North-South antagonism returned to the conference in Punta del Este where a potential crisis was being rumored this morning.

The European delegate, Willy de Clercq, told the press he would not bet the contents of his wallet on the success of the meeting. It is not known whether he was merely exaggerating or actually seriously contemplating the risk of failure.

According to a well-informed source, the main industrial powers and some 20 developing nations clashed seriously during a discreet meeting presided over by GATT Conference President Enrique Iglesias on the evening of 17 September. The issues discussed, namely the current situation of GATT, the dismantling of protectionist barriers and safeguard clauses, and textiles, are not among the most difficult stumbling blocks.

According to the same source the so-called Group of 10 -- the less flexible developing countries led by India and Brazil -- chose to make a stand regarding traditional topics so as to protect themselves, according to a delegate, from a defeat on the new issues (services and investment). According to a high-ranking Indian official, De Clercq said the Group of 10 presented amendments directed at laying a legal foundation, obtaining a broader protection and strict enforcement of the status quo, and tearing-down protectionist barriers.

The developing countries have proposed the drawing up of real protocols, trusting them more than a mere statement of political will of a general nature.

Another proposal was made concerning textiles. The underdeveloped countries have demanded the cancelation of the agreement on multfibers, which sets the quotas on the textiles trade, within the framework of the abandonment of customs barriers and the deregulation of this sector.

Concerning these two points, the Group of 10 met with opposition from the EEC and the United States, who along with Canada, Australia, Japan, India, Brazil, and Argentina, participated in the meeting.

Iglesias, who is expected to produce the act of commitment announced on Wednesday, this morning made an attempt to build a bridge between the Group of 10 and the Group of 47, which supports the ministerial statement proposals sponsored by Switzerland and Colombia.

But things seem to be centered on the thorny agricultural issue. The explanations exchanged between the EEC and Australia, one of the main leaders of the alliance of loyal exporters, foresees the possibility of speaking a common language, said de Clercq.

At the same time, the first meeting held this morning between French Agriculture Minister Francois Guillaume and his U.S. counterpart, Richard Lyng, ran relatively smoothly. Today, we agreed to try to solve the problem, said Lyng. Guillaume, confirming that the French position has not changed, felt that some progress has been made.

The differences between the French and the Americans mainly refer to export subsidies and timetables. The French do not want the negotiations to be focused only on subsidies and they do not want timetables set.

Increased Flexibility Noted

PY180235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0738 GMT 17 Sep 86

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Text] Punta del Este, 17 Sep (EFE) -- Industrial and developing countries have begun to adopt a more flexible position within the framework of GATT, and there is renewed optimism about a successful conclusion of the meeting next weekend with the launching of the eighth round of commercial negotiations.

While different countries continued to issue harsh speeches at the Punta del Este plenum, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias was chairing a series of meetings with the delegation chiefs to seek a consensus to solve the more controversial issues raised at this meeting.

Reliable sources have told EFE that the United States and other developed countries are willing to accept the holding of a round of negotiations parallel to the GATT to discuss the services issue. The United States had threatened to leave the GATT and fend for itself "if countries do not work to achieve an international economic equilibrium."

In view of the flexibility adopted by the industrialized group which also includes Japan, Canada, and the EEC, those groups that oppose inclusion of the services issue also began to experience a hopeful rapprochement.

Brazil, which heads the group that opposes discussion of the services issue within the GATT, has agreed to hold a parallel negotiation on this issue. During his speech to the plenum meeting, Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre implicitly admitted this "flexibility." The Brazilian foreign minister noted: "We are not opposed to the holding of parallel negotiations regarding the services issue," if they take into account those groups that prefer to undertake a multilateral action and also if they respect the overall position of countries like Brazil, which refuse to include the discussion of the services issue within the framework of GATT. De Abreu Sodre added: "We shall continue to work to achieve a consensus but we object to any efforts to impose solutions on us."

Efforts are now being concentrated so that nations like Cuba, Nicaragua, India, and Peru, which refuse to include discussion of the services issue within GATT, might adopt a more flexible position. But sources close to the special negotiations committee have noted that these countries would not reject the holding of a parallel discussion.

Cuban Deputy Trade Minister Alberto Betancur has expressed concern over the "pressures" being exerted on the Group of 10 regarding the services issue.

Indian Finance Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh used similar terms when he said that "services, copyright, and investments do not belong to GATT."

In view of the secrecy that surrounds the negotiations carried out by the chiefs of delegations, experts who are studying the statement issued by each country noted the careful wording being used so as not to appear to be "backing down." All those countries that favor the inclusion of the services issue, as well as those that oppose it, reject the idea of including this discussion in the framework of the round of negotiations on trade, but none of them have expressed opposition to including it in a parallel discussion.

This parallel negotiation is reportedly already included in a draft declaration sponsored by Switzerland and Colombia. People are already working on this draft and it is gaining more and more support as negotiations progress.

Colombian Representative Felipe Jaramillo has said: "We believe that the discussions of the services issue would be carried out outside the framework of the trade talks."

EC Wants 'Balance of Benefits'

OW190155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0139 GMT 19 Sep 86

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay, Sept. 18 [KYODO] -- The European Community (EC) formally proposed Thursday to take up a 'balance of benefits' in a new round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in a move viewed by Japan as targeted at countries with trade surpluses. The move came at a closed door meeting of delegation heads at a GATT ministerial session here, conference sources said.

An EC delegate told the meeting the EC wants a reference to 'better distribution of advantages' in world trade to be included in a GATT declaration to be issued at the end of the conference Friday, the sources said.

A Japanese delegate said present trade imbalances result from different economic performances of individual countries and that attempts to balance them through the GATT framework could lead to a planned economy, they said. The Japanese position was supported by New Zealand, Switzerland, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea and Canada while the EC proposal was endorsed by only two countries, Senegal and Madagascar, they said.

Earlier in the day, Japan rejected an EC offer to jointly review the wording of a reference to the balance of benefits in the GATT declaration. The offer was made at a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and British Secretary of Trade and Industry Paul Channon, officials said.

Channon, whose country currently chairs the EC council, proposed to Kuranari that both sides reconsider the wording of the item for inclusion in the declaration to be issued Friday.

But Kuranari reiterated Japan's opposition to any reference to its trade surplus and urged Channon to drop the item. Channon replied he will inform Kuranari if a compromise formula can be found, the officials said.

The EC maintains that the current trading system based on GATT has led to an imbalance of benefits and that a "genuine" balance should be established through a new "Uruguay Round."

Brazilian Official On Proposal

PY180207 Brasilia Domestic in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] In the third day of the GATT meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, Brazil and nine other countries uphold the position of excluding the services issues from the next round of negotiations.

In an exclusive interview with EBN Reporter Alda Souza, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Rui Nogueira explained why Brazil upholds this position. He said that with a trade surpassing $42 million, Brazil is interested in safeguarding a multilateral and nondiscriminatory trade system.

[Begin Rui Nogueira recording] This is why the Brazilian delegation is in Montevideo seeking a consensus that will allow us to undertake a new round of trade negotiations which will result in the decrease of customs tarrifs and the compensatory rights which have undermined trade. [end recording]

Moreover, the Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that Brazil does not believe the GATT measures are adequate for regulating services. He also talked about the Brazilian proposal.

[Begin Rui Nogueira recording] Brazil has submitted a proposal which has the endorsement of other developing and EEC countries. It calls for a new round of negotiations within the framework of GATT to be restricted to the discussion of [words indistinct] trade and for a parallel ministerial meeting to be held to discuss the services issue but outside the framework of GATT. This meeting may be held in Geneva, at the same time the new round of negotiations are being carried out. [end recording]
[passage omitted]

AIR FORCE ON PROPOSED COSMONAUT PROJECT

PY110324 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1620 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Parana, Entre Rios, 10 Sep (NA) -- Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier General Ernesto Horacio Crespo today confirmed that the Soviet Union has offered the Argentine Government the possibility of training an Air Force pilot as a cosmonaut.

Crespo has stated that once the agreement is signed between the two countries, "a pilot will be selected for training." He also stated that it could be a veteran of the war for the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands if this is called for in the agreement."

In comments he made in this city, where he presided over the ceremony honoring the Entre Rios Province Air Force members who died in the war with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, Crespo stated the Soviet offer had been made to the Argentine Government "as a way to strengthen ties" between the Air Forces of the two countries.

Finally, Crespo said: "The only thing that is lacking is for President Raul Alfonsin to outline the path we must follow."

DIPLOMATS TOLD TO AVOID CHILEAN CELEBRATIONS

PY190134 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0106 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (DYN) -- Argentine Government sources have reported that the heads of its diplomatic missions abroad have been instructed not to attend today's ceremonies commemorating Chilean independence day.

According to leaks from diplomatic sources, a circular letter has been sent to all Argentine ambassadors abroad instructing them to refrain from attending the ceremonies held in various capitals throughout the world to commemorate a new anniversary of Chile's independence.

Apparently, the Argentine Foreign Ministry also ordered that Argentine diplomats in Buenos Aires holding any rank above that of minister counselor, should not go to the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires where a reception will be held at noon today to commemorate independence day.

It was reported that Argentina's Ambassador in Chile Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo, claimed "health reasons" to justify his absence from the Te Deum held in Santiago today.

CHAMBER PRESIDENT VARGAS MEETS SOVIET ENVOY

PY181958 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Willy Vargas, president of the Chamber of Deputies, this morning met with Soviet Charge d'Affaires Mikhail (N. Dianov). The meeting was attended by other members of the Chamber leadership.

The Soviet diplomat presented the Chamber president with Soviet publications on the USSR and on the Soviet way of life.

Expressing gratitude for the visit and for the gifts, Vargas said this is the best way to promote understanding among peoples, especially among those sharing common aspirations.

The Soviet diplomats reiterated their desire to cooperate with Bolivia, especially in preparing the upcoming third joint intergovernmental meeting to be held in Moscow. They said the respective agenda is now being prepared with the Bolivian Foreign and Planning Ministries in order to include specific points on which the USSR could cooperate with Bolivia.

Vargas emphasized the Soviet cooperation in the mines anbd metallurgy sector, and the Soviet charge d'affaires said the USSR seeks to expand its cooperation on nonferrous metals.

VILLALOBOS VOWS TO RESPECT ACCORD WITH MINERS

PY181625 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The mining and metallurgy minister will fully respect an agreement signed with the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] under the sponsorship of the Catholic Church. Herewith a communique released yesterday by the minister:

Mining and Metallurgy Minister Jaime Villalobos hereby wishes to state that he will fully respect the agreement signed with the FSTMB under the sponsorship of the Catholic Church.

The minister believes the agreement will be instrumental in truly promoting the overall recovery of the Bolivian Mining Corporation.

In this regard, and in order to avoid misinterpretations, the mining minister wishes to state that dialogue and agreement are the appropriate tools to find real solutions to those problems affecting the workers and the mining industry.

OUTCOME OF WENCESLAO, PAPUDA PRISON RIOTS

PY171815 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1442 GMT 18 Sep 86

[By Zoilo Martinez de la Vega]

[Text] Sao Paulo, 18 Sep (EFE) -- The Forensic Institute today reported 12 inmates involved in riots on 16 September in the President Wenceslao prison in Sao Paulo State were beaten to death and not shot by the military police. After the postmortem examination, the Forensic Institute stated it did not find any bullet wounds but there was skull damage and multiple head, neck, arms and chest injuries as a result of lynching.

The institute also examined one of the four inmates who is in serious condition at a local hospital, and has said the inmate shows the same signs of violence as the dead inmates.

The police have reported 26 inmates were involved in the riot on the afternoon of 15 September and that 12 were killed, 4 were seriously injured, 5 had less serious wounds, and 5 were unhurt. This report clarified yesterday's vague reports of 16 deaths.

The circumstances involving the riot have also been clarified. The riot began on the afternoon of 15 September when several inmates took 18 employees -- including 3 women -- as hostages. The inmates used stilettos, knives, and a toy gun "so absurd that no one would believe it was a real weapon," said the hostages.

The inmates sprayed the clothes of the prison's chief of discipline with kerosene and threatened to set him on fire during the 24 hour negotiations between the inmates and the prison officials. The inmates demanded vehicles and machine guns with which to escape. After the negotiations failed in the afternoon of 16 September, the military police stormed the prison with the results already known, and liberated all the hostages unhurt.

It has also been reported that the inmates smoked marijuana which they found in the prison director's desk and also drank alcohol and sniffed ether which they obtained from the pharmacy.

The hostages refused to talk, but they confirmed that the inmates had no firearms.

Fabio Monteiro, the judge who has jurisdiction over prisons, has reported that the dead inmates were considered "highly dangerous" with sentences ranging from 35 to 249 years. He justified the intervention of the military police saying the order came from a "collegiate body" made up of himself; Public Security Secretary Eduardo Muylaert; Sao Paulo State Prisons Coordinator Omar Casin; and Military Police Commander Colonel Constantino Paredne. Monteiro pointed out that the "deaths do not discredit the police action" and that he would order the assault on the prison again, if necessary.

Both the judge and the coordinator have transferred the final responsibility of the action to the military police by saying: "Every time the prison's administration stops and the police are authorized to enter, the police take over all functions because they enter without knowing what they are going to find inside."

Colonel Theseo Bueno, the commander of the Sao Paulo Military Police, said: "If there were lynchings, the police did not do it." He has ordered an investigation.

In Brasilia, the riot of 14 inmates in the Papuda Prison, where 14 hostages were being held, ended well last night when officials allowed the inmates to escape. Today, the situation is normal and calm.

Federal District Governor Jose Aparecido negotiated with the inmates for the release of the hostages in exchange for three priests and three lawyers representing the inmates in addition to the necessary vehicles to escape and a 2 hour grace period before beginning the chase.

The inmates left the prison at 1800 and at 2200 after the six new hostages were already at home after being released in an undisclosed place. One of the hostages, the auxiliary bishop of Brasilia, Geraldo Avila, last night got a call from President Jose Sarney who thanked him for his mediation.

5 KILLED, 8 HURT IN PMDB-PDS POLITICAL CLASH

PY161409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Belo Horizonte, 15 Sep (AFP) -- The police today said five persons were killed and another eight were wounded on 14 September, as a result of an armed clash between political groups in Itacambira, 670 km from Belo Horizonte.

The source added that militants of the ruling Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], and of the opposition Social Democratic Party (PDS) fired at each other in the public square of Itacambira while shouting support for their candidates, who will run in the 15 November legislative elections.

TOP LEADER OF CLANDESTINE OPPOSITION ARRESTED

PY190255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 18 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Military Government today announced that the security services have turned over to the military court Claudio Enrique Molina Donoso, believed to be the fourth most important leader of the clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).

The Government Social Communications Agency (Dinacos) reported that the leftist attended advanced indoctrination courses on Marxism and Leninism in the Soviet Union and on guerrilla warfare in Cuba.

Dinacos issued a communique charging Molina Donoso with being one of the top FPMR leaders who participated in the planning and bringing ashore of a shipment of arms, explosives, and other material discovered 2 months ago in northern Chile. The communique added that the leader of the FPMR, which according to the government is an armed branch of the Communist Party, participated in the distribution of the material in the Santiago area and in other Chilean cities.

Dinacos also said that the terrorist was directly involved in the planning and execution of several extremely violent acts which have shocked the citizenry. Molina Donoso was accused of carrying out several subversive acts between 1974 and 1984, including the establishment of underground houses, agitation and propaganda, establishment of underground clinics to take care of injured extremists, and recruiting and organizing subversive groups.

He was also charged with the kidnapping of the son of a wealthy businessman, as well as participating in an attack on a convoy in which a driver was killed, calling for armed struggle, using arms and explosives to attack an Army Intelligence battallion, and many other actions.

Other charges against Molina Donoso include participation in clandestine press conferences granted to news media during which he called himself Comandante Jose Miguel, reading FPMR manifestos, and reporting on armed propaganda actions carried out by this organization.

Dinacos reported that the CNI (National Intelligence Center) is conducting several investigations in order to neutralize several terrorist groups and help guarantee domestic peace, which is the legitimate right of the majority of the Chilean people.

GALAVERNA FORCED TO LEAVE 'TO PREVENT SCANDAL'

PY180310 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 17 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] [Ypacaria Colorado Party precinct Vice President] Juan Carlos Galaverna, who has a 90-day visa to stay in Clorinda, Argentina, has stated his departure from Paraguay is not self-exile, but the result of a request by the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry to Argentine Ambassador Raul Quijano that the Colorado dissident from Ypacarai be taken outside Paraguay's borders.

The Ypacarai Colorado Party precinct vice president, who on 11 September took refuge in the Argentine Embassy and the following day went to Clorinda, told the press in Clorinda his departure from the country was a forced arrangement negotiated between Ambassador Quijano and Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar, seeking to prevent a diplomatic scandal.

Galaverna said he did not leave our country of his own free will and that he would return immediately if he had basic guarantees once he is in Paraguayan territory. Galaverna stated he will try to return before his 90-day tourist visa deadline expires. He emphatically said he is not in Clorinda as a self-exile but as a result of an arrangement between the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry and the Argentine Embassy.

Asked what will happen if he is prevented from returning, Galaverna said that in that case, he will negotiate with the Argentine federal authorities for permission to remain in Argentina as a political refugee. At any rate, Galaverna made it clear he does not plan to reside in the neighboring country and he would return "right now" if he had basic guarantees from the Paraguayan authorities.

MRTA CLAIMS ATTACK ON CHILEAN EMBASSY

PY182343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1816 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 18 Sep (EFE) -- Leaving a number of pamphlets at the site of the attacks, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTS) has claimed responsibility for the bombing this morning in Lima of the Chilean Embassy and the Chilean ambassador's residence. The MRTA members threw two dynamite sticks at the ambassador's residence. The blast shattered the window panes of the house of Ambassador Juan Jose Fernandez. At the same time, a 2-minute shoot-out, without major consequences, took place between the policemen guarding the residence and three of the assailants armed with submachineguns. The attackers fled in their vehicle.

The attack occurred at 0600. At the same time, the MRTA attacked the Chilean Embassy on the 800 block of Javier Prado Avenue, one of Lima's main thoroughfares in the residential San Isidro district. This bomb was more powerful and it virtually destroyed a guard booth, tearing off the door. The assailants [word indistinct] speed. An embassy source told EFE that no victims were reported.

The attack occurred on Chile's independence day, and a reception was scheduled to take place at the ambassador's residence. The residence is located in the 400 block of Colonel Portillo Street not far from the diplomatic mission. The terrorist action has been reported to the local police.

More MRTA Attacks Reported

NC190609 Paris AFP in English 0507 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, Sept 19 (AFP) -- A policeman was killed here Thursday night by sub-machine gun bullets fired from a passing car.

Later, Urban guerrillas of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) threw dynamite sticks into several textile mills in Chile's capital. Forty-five thousand textile workers who have been on strike for 18 days marched peacefully through the main streets earlier, demanding support from the government and denying any part in terrorism.

Police used tear gas to disperse squatters who attempted to march to President Alan Garcia's palace to plead for titles to the land occupied by their shanty town west of the capital.

The MRTA damaged Chile's embassy and the ambassador's residence with dynamite in the morning.

In Puno, 900 kms (600 miles) to the south, guerrillas of the Maoist Shining Path Movement wrecked Agriculture Ministry offices with dynamite. Shining Path partly burned a house in Ayacucho, 575 kms (350 miles) southeast of here, belonging to the ruling Social Democratic Party's candidate for mayor.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 3-7 OCTOBER

FL191130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0431 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Mexican Government has invited Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to make an official visit to Mexico from 3 to 7 October.

During his visit to Mexico, Shevardnadze will hold talks with Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor on the current situation of bilateral relations and will exchange opinions on the international situation.

The Soviet minister will also meet with other Mexican Government officials and the Senate Foreign Commission.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH PARIS CLUB

PA181557 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Mexican Government has signed an agreement with the Paris Club to restructure payments on principal and interest due in the next 18 months of bilateral credits granted by the 13 club members. The restructuring of these credits is part of a financial package proposed for this and the next year to the international community.

The Finance Secretariat reported the agreement with the Paris Club involves deferred payments of principal and interest Mexico is scheduled to make between 22 September 1986 and 31 March 1988 on the principal and 31 December 1987 on the interest.

The deal, which according to the Finance Secretariat will strengthen the balance of payments, involves approximately $1.8 billion. The payments will now be made over a 10-year period with a 5-year grace period. This is in keeping with the presidential decision to adjust the schedule of payments on the foreign debt to the country's payment capability.

The Mexican delegation, which is headed by Public Credit Director Jose Angel Burria Trevino and Foreign Trade Bank Director Alfredo Philipe Olmedo, pointed out to the delegates of signatory countries the importance of maintaining credit lines open for future transactions to support trade relations between Mexico and Paris Club member countries.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL DIALOGUE

Guerrillas Denounce Duarte

PA181547 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The whole country is pointing accusingly at Napoleon Duarte. Duarte lied. Duarte played with the people's yearnings and expectations, which were seeking the path for dialogue and negotiation and the elusive peace. Napoleon Duarte let down all the different sectors of the country, and all the sectors are pointing him out.

It can be clearly seen that at no time did Duarte truly intend to carry out the third round of talks, as of the very moment he became bent on creating in Sesori the most difficult and adverse conditions for dialogue. As soon as it was agreed to hold the third meeting in Sesori, because it is a village without permanent Armed Forces military presence, the High Command decided to militarize the village with no one other than the kidnapper and torturer, Colonel Mauricio Staben, who heads the Arce Battallion. Not only that, but a military operation was launched against Morazan, with the only objective of militarizing Perquin with the Atlacatl Battalion, fearing that the FMLN might prefer Perquin as an alternative for the meeting place. Even more: On Monday, they sent another battalion, the Bracamonte Battalion, to Nuevo Eden de San Juan and San Luis De la Reina zone, and far from becoming sensible and demilitarizing the Sesori zone, instead they have supermilitarized it, which is clear proof that the dominant intention all along has been to block the dialogue and create adverse conditions unacceptable for a third peace meeting.

All seems to indicate that the battalion movements were prepared and planned to back up Napoleon Duarte's show. Even before the frustrated preparatory meeting in Panama, Duarte prepared the ground by announcing that he would arrive at Sesori even if the FMLN did not turn up. Duarte, the master of deceit and demagoguery continues to say that he will wait for us at Sesori on the 19th, and far from demilitarizing the area, he has supermilitarized the whole northern zone. There is no national or international news media or any sector of our society that has not pondered on the inflexibility and the irrationality of the militarization of Sesori.

Rey Prendes, in his urge to justify the indefensible government position against the dialogue, challenges the FMLN to expell the Army from Sesori, but we never adjust our military plans to what the enemy wants, and this is no exception. The Armed Forces have never been able to impose action plans upon us, and we do not have to defend positions on the battleground. They are the ones who are forced to defend positions in the field, and evidently they do not want to do so, not even within their own garrisons, which we strike and occupy, when the course of our plans has been thus determined by the FMLN. The demilitarization of Sesori is not part of a military plan, but of the efforts and goodwill to work for a negotiated solution to achieve peace. Now it is clear that Duarte planned to make the dialogue collapse. He has said that he will go alone to Sesori. He will go there to speak with yankee dollars as the backdrop.

The popular sectors who hope to resolve their serious problems through dialogue are disgusted. They have voiced this disgust to the media. They clearly understand who is to blame for the collapse of the third dialogue meeting. The small and medium businessmen, professional sectors, political parties, and the general population are also singling out Napoleon Duarte as responsible for the collapse of the third dialogue meeting.

The people are aware that the FMLN-FDR are still willing to continue the dialogue, under sensible conditions. This is so because even if Duarte does not want the dialogue to take place, the country does. Therefore, all sectors of society must continue struggling to reach a negotiated solution through dialogue that will restore peace in El Salvador.

Rebels Deny Attendance at Sesori

PA182109 Paris AFP in Spanish 2006 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] San Jose, 18 Sep (AFP) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas categorically denied today in a telephone call to AFP in San Jose the rumor that several of its members would go to Sesori, 153 km east of San Salvador, where the third "national dialogue" should be held.

"The Salvadoran Government has circulated a rumor, as part of its misinformation campaign, saying that FMLN Commanders Ferman Cienfuegos and Leonel Gonzales would be in Sesori with me on Friday," was stated to AFP by Jorge Villacorta, FDR representative to the preparatory meetings.

All this is "a clownish act and a classical juggler's act," said the FDR representative by telephone from Mexico City. He also termed "deplorable" the fact that "President Duarte is playing like this with the Salvadoran people's main demand that we hold a real national dialogue."

FMLN's Cienfuegos, Gonzalez

PA190359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 18 Sep 86

[By Ricardo Chacon]

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Top-level Salvadoran guerrilla leaders have stated that the rebel presence throughout the country, the continuous wearing out of the Armed Forces, and the absence of a government political project have caused the failure of the Army's strategic plans.

Leonel Gonzalez, chief of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL), and Ferman Cienfuegos, top-level leader of the National Resistance (RN), were interviewed this week "somewhere" in El Salvador by a group of reporters, and some of their statements have been reported in this capital. Gonzalez and Cienfuegos, who are also members of the FMLN General Command, termed as "simplistic" the Army's analysis stating that the guerrilla forces are "running helter-skelter."

Leonel Gonzalez, a 42-year-old teacher who joined the revolutionary struggle in 1975, explained that the guerrillas changed their strategy by mid-1985, given the situation of the war, to cover 13 of the country's 14 departments. The tactical-strategic change has a double goal: "To disperse the Army and move closer to the strategic areas in the main cities, to organize the population, and allow us to create new forces." According to Gonzalez, the new strategy has resulted in "great losses for the Army, approximately 600 casualties per month; sabotage against the oligarchy; and a better coordination with the civilian population."

"We advocate the search for a political solution, but we also advocate defeating the Army," the guerrilla commander asserted. "Our strategy is aimed at disrupting the Army's mobilization, so that it disperses and leaves vulnerable areas, and we will maintain a sustained action against these areas," he added.

"The military crisis, plus the political crisis and the economic crisis, opens new possibilities for the rebel forces' victory."

Gonzalez said: "We have an organized army, structured on different levels, with leadership corps at different levels, and with a political and ideological development, plus technical capacity." According to the rebel leader, the guerrillas' new political and military actions will lead to the Army's "failure." The guerrilla commander said: If it were true that the guerrilla forces have decreased to 4,000 men and the Army's forces have increased to 40,000-50,000 soldiers, as it has been officially stated, the war would be over.

Ferman Cienfuegos explained that the Army's so-called new counterinsurgency strategy, based on the "United for Reconstruction" civic military plan, will not be successful because it does not go to the root of the population's basic problems. "How can anyone win over the people's hearts when they do not bear in mind their situation of oppression; when they create mirage in the economic sector, and disguise the military operations?," the rebel leader asked. Cienfuegos, who is 39 years of age, asserted that "the so-called 'United for Reconstruction' counterinsurgency project is mainly a military project, even though the propaganda stresses the political side."

Commander Cienfuegos said he could not explain how the guerrillas will carry out their new "annihilation" phase and argued that he could not explain the details for "military reasons." "However, this annihilation phase, combined with the political-government void and economic crisis the masses in the country are suffering will lead to a critical situation," he added.

Mediator Not To Go to Sesori

PA182205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2125 GMT 18 Sep 86

[By Ricardo Chacon]

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, mediator between the Salvadoran Government and guerrillas in their peace talks, has confirmed that he will not go to Sesori tomorrow because one of the parties -- the rebels -- will not be there. The archbishop underscored, when referring to the failure of the preparatory meetings between the government and guerrillas last week in Panama City, that "the talks have been interrupted, but the dialogue has not concluded."

Rivera y Damas revealed details of the private talks between the government and guerrillas to prepare the third round of peace talks, during a statement concerning the Catholic Church's role in the solution of El Salvador's armed conflict. Rivera participated last night in the "Lecture on Our National Reality," which was given at the "Jose Simeon Canas" Jesuit University. The prelate asserted during his lecture that "the dialogue and negotiations are the only rational way to end the country's main problem: the war."

Rivera said: "We want peace with justice, liberty, truth, and love; therefore, we cannot only hold meetings; we must also hold a real dialogue and negotiations." According to the archbishop, "our main concern is to conclude the conflict through a dialogue and negotiation; hence, the church has been talking about a dialogue since 1980, and it will not get tired of talking about a dialogue." Rivera explained that the demilitarization of Sesori and the truce were points that interrupted the private talks, given the "inflexible positions" that arose.

According to Rivera, the guerrillas' position was "more hopeful" because it contemplated another private meeting to reach an understanding. Nevertheless, the government has reasserted that it will present for the meeting tomorrow, whether the guerrilla representatives arrive or not. According to the prelate, the government has set a deadline of 19 September, the date on which the third round of talks should be held, for the guerrillas to accept the Army's guarantee for their security; if not, even the smallest agreement -- including the agenda for the meeting -- would be considered null.

The two parties met in October and November 1984 for the first time in the 5-year war, but they did not achieve the minimum agreements to end the conflict.

FMLN-FDR Propose New Date

PA190051 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Attention: this is an important FMLN-FDR communique. The FMLN-FDR announces this to the Salvadoran people and international public.

1. It is generally known that during the preliminary meeting recently held in Panama City, no agreement was reached concerning several points necessary for the third dialogue to be held in Sesori on 19 September. Consequently, the dialogue will not be held on this date.

2. At the Panama City meeting and in view of the government delegation's (?desire) to conclude the meeting, the FMLN-FDR proposed to resume the discussion of the pending points in a new preliminary meeting. No accord was reached on this.

3. In view of this, yesterday our fronts addressed archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the dialogue mediator, and proposed through him to the government to resume the discussion of the pending points on 29 September in any one of the two places in which we have already met.

4. The FMLN-FDR feels that the national demand for a political solution must be met by putting the immediate political interest before alleged impositions of any of the sides.

El Salvador, 18 September 1986
FDR Executive Committee
FMLN General Command

Viera on Delay

PA190049 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2305 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Interview with Deputy Communications Minister Roberto Viera by reporter Osiris Ramirez, in Sesori -- live]

[Text] [Viera] I do not know anything about a new proposal. The rebels said in Panama they wanted 10 more days. However, they did not say this during the meeting; they said it afterward, and this was acknolwedged by our delegates. I would like to stress that we always maintain an open attitude in the search for peace and for an agreement for peaceful coexistence in the country. This is the government's attitude. However, I do not think this is a joking matter. An agreement was reached about Sesori; they gave the date they said that the meeting should be held after 18 September, and we agreed.

In Panama City we reached some agreements such as the agenda and the subjects we were going to discuss. We discussed all those things and there was some understanding. Suddenly, they come up with a military issue consisting of withdrawing from some areas of the territory, which is equivalent to surrendering that territory, and does not make any sense.

We feel there is not a definite will on their part. I think that if that was their problem, they still should have presented it for later on, and we would have continued discussing the other issues. There are seven points on which we have reached some understanding; let us continue discussing these points, and those issues on which we have not reached any agreement or even an understanding should be discussed later. Let us do something with what we already have agreed on. However, their position was to reject everything we had accomplished.

[Ramirez] [words indistinct]

[Viera] No, I am just giving a figure. I said that the points dealt with the place, Sesori; the established date; and we had discussed the agenda, the continuation of the dialogue, and the study of the peace proposals of the fronts [FMLN-FDR] and of the governments. These were points on which we had reached some understanding. All we had to do was to make them effective. That was precisely what they rejected.

[Ramirez] It has been said that yesterday, the guerrillas officially delivered a new proposal to Archbishop Rivera y Damas. Do you know anything about this?

[Viera] I do not know anything about it. If the proposal was handed to the archbishop and he delivered it to the president of the Republic, perhaps tomorrow we will know its contents and the government's position.

[Ramirez] You have just listened to Deputy Communications Minister Roberto Viera referring to a dispatch from Mexico City, in which the guerrillas, through the FMLN-FDR, have submitted a new date, 29 September, for another preparatory meeting for the third round of talks between the government and the rebels.

Army To Remain in Sesori

PA190306 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0042 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Sesori, El Salvador, 18 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Colonel Humberto Corado Figueroa, military chief of Sesori, announced today that the Army definately will not withdraw from that town because "it cannot leave any community in the country without protection." Col Corado Figueroa, second commander of the elite Manuel Jose Arce Battalion, told ACAN-EFE today in Sesori, which is located in the eastern part of the country, that "the Army controls the northern zone of San Miguel Department, where Sesori is located, and it will not allow subversive activities."

The government and the guerrillas had agreed to resume here the dialogue interrupted in 1984, but the talks ended when the government refused to demilitarize Sesori and call a truce during the dialogue. "The Army has been in control of the entire zone since the beginning of the year, and we will not withdraw, because our duty is to protect the population," Col Corado Figueroa said. He added: "We have the power to face any terrorist action."

According to Col Corado Figueroa, the government is showing a "pacifist attitude" because it will come to Sesori tomorrow, even if the guerrillas do not show up. "The government will come to this town because it wants peace," Col Corado Figueroa said.

Corado said that communities in the northern part of the San Miguel Department have had public services such as electricity, water, and telephones restored since they have been under the Army's protection.

Sessori, located 153 km from San Salvador, was militarily occupied by the Manuel Jose Arce Battalion the day after the government and the guerrillas decided to meet in this town.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO SAYS NO GUERRILLA DIALOGUE PLANNED

PA171334 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Presidential sources today reported that Vinicio Cerezo has not considered holding a dialogue with the guerrillas, as the country's stability is being sought instead. The foregoing is the result of answers given by the president at a press conference in Ahuachapan, El Salvador after an agreement on electrical interconnection between Guatemala and El Salvador was signed.

The official report adds: The fact that at lease 2,000 persons have voluntarily presented themselves to the Army, seeking protection after having put down their weapons, makes evident the fact that Vinicio Cerezo does not want to talk with the guerrillas operating in Guatemala, and that he is interested in bringing political stability to the country.

In Ahuachapan, Cerezo was asked if the Salvadoran scenario could develop, as in President Duarte's dialogues with the Salvadoran guerrillas. Cerezo replied no, for the reasons already mentioned.

SUPPORT GROUP MEETS WITH PRESIDENT CEREZO

PA181701 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] No agreement was reached between the Mutual Support Group (GAM) and President Cerezo during the meeting they held this afternoon. The president told the group: I will consider the proposal and the GAM will receive an answer before I leave for Europe. However, GAM leaders were not satisfied with the president's answer. They insisted that the president set a date for the creation of the temporary investigative commission which they are demanding.

The GAM pointed out many things to the president, all related to the missing people. The group asked President Cerezo to have the government speed up work on the various petitions sent before central government authorities and the Supreme Court. However, President Cerezo insisted that he could not give them an answer and that they would have to wait a few days, because he is considering whether or not to approve the commission in question. He told them that in any case it would be a governmental commission not an international or private one.

The GAM and the government are now at deadlock, because the GAM did not receive a favorable answer from President Cerezo, who insisted that the government will find it difficult to satisfy GAM's requests, especially those regarding the return of the GAM members' loved ones. The president said: It hurts to repeat what I have already told you, it hurts a lot, but I believe a large number of the people being sought are already dead.

Mrs Nineth Montenegro de Garcia answered the president's statements. She said that with great regret and pain, the GAM members could accept that their relatives are dead. However, she asked the president to state where the bodies are and why the people were murdered. During the meeting, the president said that his government is hiding absolutely nothing, and that it is interested in solving the problems currently faced by the relatives of the missing people. The president said: At this time I cannot agree to the formation of the investigative commission requested by the GAM, he added: However, I will consider the matter and find a solution.

The tone of the meeting began to change after the president stated his decision regarding the group's request for a commission. He explained the amnesty decreed by the previous government, which states that if Congress decides to abolish the amnesty, the problem would not be solved because more than 10,000 people would be affected. [sentence as heard] This situation should be carefully studied.

President Cerezo has lied, Nineth de Garcia said in front of the president, when discussing GAM's efforts at the Supreme Court. Now we appear as the villains, she said, and not the victims of the genocide. Inasmuch as the president is speaking about democracy, it will be strengthened if the current government punishes the murderers of thousands of our relatives, the GAM leader added.

President Cerezo raised the tone of his voice to tell the GAM members that the government will guarantee their lives, and that they can protest and come to the palace as many times as they want to, but they must behave in accordance with the law, without disturbing public order. Mrs Garcia insisted that the president had promised to create an investigative commission, adding that she could state, as an example, that when he was a candidate he informed the GAM of the source of the kidnappings and murders of thousands of Guatemalans. [passage omitted]

President Cerezo's secretary relayed a message to the GAM from the president, stating that on Friday 26 September at 1000, the GAM must come to the Presidential Palace or send a messenger to pick up a letter from President Cerezo, in whic he will give an answer on the formation of the investigative commission. After this report, the GAM president told group members that what she wants is another meeting with the president. It is not known if this will be achieved because he leaves on 17 September for a tour of the United States and Europe.

VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES REGIONAL PARLIAMENT

PA182138 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicole has said that a meeting of experts may take place here at the end of September to prepare the documents that will be presented to the region's presidents. Carpio added that there are no political obstacles to hinder such a meeting although there is no definite deadline for holding it. Carpio said that three-fourths of the work to create the parliament has been completed.

It is possible that the delay of the technician's meeting is a result of an impasse between Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica -- whose differences, which have resulted from recent problems, are being aired at the International Court of Justice at The Hague, Netherlands.

However, according to the Guatemalan vice president, this will not prevent the meeting from being held. He dismissed the idea that anyone would try to block President Cerezo's initiative regarding the Central American parliament. He said in response to questions by reporters that there may be obstacles but the only thing that matters is that we overcome them, and we are following a process to achieve this.

Carpio Nicole explained that the Central American parliament is not really a political forum organized to halt a war. Wars, he said, are only halted when states are willing to do so. The vice president said that the Central American parliament is attempting to contribute toward the prevention of these wars, and one solution would be to find common ground at all levels, unite the Central Americans, and create effective instruments of peace through firm structures that will lead to harmony, justice, understanding, and, naturally, peace in favor of our common interests in the Central American region.

Regarding the technical commission delegates that are to come to Guatemala, Carpio Nicole said that everything is organized and agreed upon. Carpio provided a list of the members of regional delegations that have been confirmed by the governments of each country. These delegates will be in charge of preparing the final document that will be presented to the presidents, and then submitted to their respective congresses or constitutional assemblies for approval.

The final step will be the Central American presidential summit, at which the leaders will sign the agreements, statements, and other documents that will make the Central American parliament a reality, Carpio explained.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES FOREIGN AID FOR POLICE

PA190217 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Guatemala will receive aid from Germany, France, Belgium, the United States, and Venezuela to modernize the police.

Today the government minister explained the results of his recent tour of Europe, South America, and the United States. He said that his efforts resulted in the confirmation of donations and loans to acquire equipment and weapons for the national police. Belgium stands out as a special case because he got that country to stop the freeze on arms supply. Now, it will give Guatemala 7,500 guns and other special equipment such as riot equipment.

Guatemala will receive patrol cars and motorcycles from Germany, technical and financial cooperation from France, films and special weapons for the police service from Belgium, training and economic aid from Venezuela, special cooperation from the United States to fight drug trafficking and the production of marijuana and cocaine; and technical and financial cooperation from Spain.

The minister commented on the deplorable, obsolete, poorly equipped, and disorganized condition in which he received the national police. He stressed the urgent need not to [words indistinct] in order to investigate, control, fight, and eradicate the crimes that worry the Guatemalans, he emphasized.

NICARAGUA

U.S. 'PLANS' TO AID COORDINATING BOARD SCORED

PA182016 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86

["Analysis of Misinformation" by Onofre Guevera]

[Text] The nonexistence of a united, large, active, and basically solid political front in the opposition has been one of the main obstacles preventing the advancement of the imperialist aggression plans. This has made it necessary to give priority to the CIA plans in the political field aimed at strengthening the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board's weak structures.

The initial attempt failed because the people are identifying themselves more with the revolutionary process through massive involvement in defense and production tasks, thus reducing the possibilities that the working masses will be attracted by the political programs of the Coordinating Board's parties. This, together with the historical structural weakness of those parties, makes it an impossible mission to grow organically and politically within the people. Under those circumstances, the gradual shrinking or languishing of the rightist parties is contrary to their urgent need to appear as an internal complementary force of the armed counterrevolution.

The situation has led the CIA -- the U.S. Embassy, which is the same -- to try to strengthen the internal political front through the parties represented in the National Assembly so that their presence will legitimize a U.S.-controlled opposition movement.

Due to various reasons, including personalism, political ambitions, social structures, and reactionary ideological inclinations among its leaders, the PLI [Independent Liberal Party] became the first objective, which evidently was not very difficult. Nevertheless, the PLI -- or Virgilio Godoy -- by themselves are of little value for two reasons: 1) they lack the necessary strength by themselves; 2) by joining the Coordinating Board the PLI would only move to the right, condemning the party as being just another rightist party.

The task is broader: Obtaining the support of the other parliamentarian parties using Godoy and his rightist group as bait, in an attempt to strengthen the internal political front, in order to carry out U.S. plans of isolating the FSLN, and in hence finding a justification for a direct attack on the basis of an alleged absence of democratic life in Nicaragua. The immediate objectives would be paralyzing the constitutional debates and resuming them under the conditions imposed by all the opposition groups together, which would include invalidating the National Assembly and everything that has been instituted following the 1984 elections.

The plans to achieve those objectives have been implemented in various forms one after the other. They have all failed for one reason or another, but basically because of the main reasons, which are the people's unity around the FSLN, its revolutionary project, and the defense tasks. One of the latest maneuvers occurred within the National Assembly during the beginning of the debates on the constitutional bill with the partial withdrawal of two parties and the partial absence of another party.

You are probably wondering about the role of misinformation in all of this. It can be easily detected.

The U.S.-controlled propaganda means are making a great fuss abroad about this strategem of the opposition in an attempt to give the impression that we are facing an acute political crisis, that the revolutionary regime has failed, and that it is necessary to intensify the political, military, diplomatic, and economic offensive against Nicaragua so that it will return to the democratic path. This means that they want to win the war they are losing in the mountains and in the cities first in the information field, and then with a direct U.S. intervention. That is precisely the role played by propaganda.

EXILES FILE COUNTERCHARGES AT HAGUE COURT

PA162246 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p 18

[By Alberto Ordonez Arguello; capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Following the bizarre, aberrant charges filed by Nicaragua's Marxist-Leninist totalitarian regime at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague against the democratic and popularly-elected governments of Cost Rica and Honduras, the leading organization of puralistic and civic-minded Nicaraguans in exile has filed an exemplary accusation against Commander Daniel Ortega's regime.

Thus, the Nicaraguan Opposition Coordinating Board (CON), headquartered in San Jose, Costa Rica and composed of political parties, labor organizations, and private enterprise associations signed on 27 August and submitted to the consideration of the ICJ judges a formal accusation against the regime of the Nicaraguan commanders, stressing that "after taking part in the overthrow of the nefarious Somoza tyranny, they are struggling for the hoped-for establishment of democracy and enforcement of human rights in Nicaragua."

It adds that "with obvious suprise at the ICJ's receipt of the charges filed by the totalitarian, pro-Soviet regime illegally exercising power in beleagured Nicaragua agains the democratic and constitutional governments of Costa Rica and Honduras, we wish to point out that, because of its agressive and expansionist characteristics, the regime represented by Commander Daniel Ortega is precisely the main obstacle -- which must be urgently overcome -- to the establishment of a definitive and lasting peace in Central America and to the security of the rest of the American continent."

Citing the tragic situation in El Salvador, where the subversives are receiving weapons and logistical support from Nicaragua; the assistance to the subversives in Guatemala; and the constant cross-border attacks against Costa Rica and Honduras, the document states: "Since we represent the authentic expression of our people's sovereignty in exile, because the democratic political parties and other Nicaraguan organization's are enduring the persecution and terror unleashed by the totalitarian regime in July of 1979, we feel compelled to file charges and accusations that are absolutely verifible ON THE SPOT..."

In numbered paragraphs, the CON lists petitions and accusations as follows:

1) It states that, because of its unlawful origin, resulting from fraudulent elections, Commander Ortega's government "lacks the sovereign power and popular backing required to support any petition or request under the legal framework regulating the functions and actions of the UN's ICJ."

2) It asks that a COMMISSION OF INQUIRY be appointed to travel to Nicaragua and verify that the commander's regime has not only failed to comply with the commitments it undertook before the OAS in June 1979, which called for the establishment of a democratic, pluralistic regime respectful of human rights..." [quotation mark as published] "but is experimenting with one of the most inhuman regimes in the world."

3) It complains of an absence of freedom of association and of civic and religious expression.

4) It denounces the persecution against and extermination of Indian ethnic groups, the forced mass evacuation of Indians, and the real GULAGS of peasants dislodged from their native mountains.

5) It describes the oppressive control by the Sandinist Defense Committees over cities and towns; and the rationing with an enslaving [ration] card system because the Nicaraguan people are enduring hunger.

6) It voices indignation at the torture in jails under the control of the State Security office.

7) It denounces the heart-rendering sorrow of the Nicaraguan mothers whose sons are drafted in their teenage years or even while they are still children.

8) It brings out the contrast between the people's poverty and the use of the magnificent confiscated mansions by the members of the pseudo-Sandinist nomenclature to hold orgies.

9) It asks that the ICJ receive representatives of the HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION UNITY, who have trustworthy tetimonies about the daily violations of human rights in Nicaragua.

10) It says that, in view of the foregoing, it hopes the ICJ will not compromise its prestige and dignity by endorsing a regime lacking sovereign power to command respect from the highest legal entity in the world and which has been extremely well armed by the Soviet power to destabilize other countries on the Central American isthmus.

The document listing the UNO's complaints and charges, which carries an attachment outlining the current catastrophic economic situation in Nicaragua, will have great international impact because it is aimed at establishing jurisprudence concerning the rights of subdued and humiliated peoples to rise up in rebellion against their oppressors. The document asks: "Would it not be a moral aberration if Commander Ortega's puppet regime were able to use this uppermost judicial body as a springboard for confusion and propaganda purposes?"

ASSEMBLY APPROVES CONSTITUTIONAL ADVISORY DOCUMENT

PA182208 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The constitutional advisory document was approved today after 3 days of strong arguments presented by 74 representatives of the various political parties at the National Assembly. Even today, some proposals were presented, such as the one introduced by Conservative Eduardo Molina, who insisted that the advisory document be turned over to a commission. Molina felt that the document was incomplete and that it did not include any of the Conservative Party's proposals.

In addition, he described the advisory document as Marxist-Leninist and totalitarian. He added that the constitution should reflect a Christian and conservative spirit, and for this reason it is necessary to invoke God in the constitution. As it has already been reported, the preamble of the document invokes the spirit of the Nicaraguan heros and martyrs. It also states that the Nicaraguan constitution is drafted on behalf of workers, peasants, and other sectors of Nicaraguan society.

Molina's arguments were amply refuted by assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, who asserted that it would be a huge mistake to try establishing socialism in Nicaragua because there are no objective or subjective conditions for this -- and to this must be added a bloody war of aggression that the Nicaraguan people are suffering. Nunez Tellez also said that the political parties must trust that the advisory document is not final; the parties will polish those aspects of the document that they feel necessary during the subsequent debates.

This morning's session was attended by 75 delegates of the 7 parties represented in the National Assembly. The parliamentarian fraction of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] left the sessions hall -- with the exception of PPSC parliamentarian Leoncio Rayo -- because of a disagreement between Rayo and the rest of the PPSC delegates.

PPSC WITHDRAWS FROM CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATES

PA182306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Mauricio Diaz, president of the PPSC, announced that the parliamentarian faction will not attend the constitutional debates. Before leaving the sessions hall, Diaz charged the FSLN with provoking divisions in the PPSC. He also said that the case of Leoncio Rayo [PPSC delegate who disagrees with the party's majority] is not unique and that the moment has arrived to deal with those who disagree with the party's stand.

[Begin recording] [Diaz] The FSLN has been trying to divide the PPSC's parliamentarian faction. It is evident that some opposition parties's members have succeeded in infiltrating our party. Such people should not be on the PPSC membership list, but on the Sandinists'.

[Reporter] (words indistinct)

[Diaz] Absolutely. This is part of a move aimed an (?undermining) the parties' internal unity and (words indistinct) [end recording]

Diaz also said that the PPSC would remain out of the assembly as long as the party's disciplinary commission does not decide otherwise, because they felt it would be preferrable for Rayo to stay and participate in the meeting. Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez refuted Diaz's charges and described them as irresponsible and blackmailing against the constitutional debates. Commander Nunez said that deputy Rayo is not at all related to the FSLN and that Rayo is only a member of a party represented at the National Assembly. Nunez added that it is irresponsible to assert that the FSLN divides the parties, and that such charges are groundless. It is blackmail to assert that the party will not consider returning to the constitutional debates. The assertion is also immature because this party is losing its place as a political organization to present their position at the national assembly. Nunez also said that the PPSC is free to determine their stance at the assembly and that the FSLN will not voice an opinion about such a decision.

NICARAGUA

ADVISORY COMMISSION ISSUES CONSTITUTION REPORT

PA112145 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Sep 86 pp 3b-22b

["Advisory report" issued by the Constitutional Advisory Commission [CDC] dated 5 September]

[Text] 5 September 1986

"Twenty-five years later, all the arms against the aggression"

I. THE INTEGRATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION

The CDC was created based on resolution No 1 of the Presidency of the National Assembly issued on 21 Feburary 1986. The CDC was created to provide advice on Nicaragua's draft constitution presented to a plenary meeting of the National Assembly on 21 February 1986.

The members of the Special Constitutional Commission [CEC] were included in the CDC to benefit from the experience these members acquired while preparing the draft. Consequently, the CDC was composed of 20 people who represented the following political parties: the FSLN, the Conservative Democratic Party of Nicaragua (PCDN), the Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCdeN), the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), and the Marxist-Leninist Peoples Action Movement (MAP-ML). The Independent Liberal Party (PLI) did not participate in the CDC because that party withdrew when the CEC was working on the first draft.

The work of the CDC was efficiently supported by the members of the Consultations Commission: Dr Maria Lourdes Vargas Escobar, Dr Jorge Samper Blanco, Dr Roberto Evertz Morales, Dr Josefina Ramos Mendoza, and Dr Ignacio Castillo Masis.

II. NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS COMMISSION (open town councils)

The National Consultations Commission was created based on Resolution No 3 of the Presidency of the National Assembly issued on 11 March 1986. It is composed of the following representatives:

Companero Juan Tijerino Fajardo	President
Campanero Nathan Sevilla	Vice President
Companero Luis Sanchez Sancho	Member
Companera Benigna Mendiola Sequeira	Member
Companero Serafin Garcia Torres	Member
Dr Eduardo Molina Palacios	Member
Companero Allan Zambrana Salmeron	Member
Companero Eligio Palacios Maradiaga	Member
Companero Luis Humberto Guzman	Member
Companero Isidro Tellez Toruno	Member
Companero Hermogenes Rodriguez	Member

This commission was responsible for directing -- during the months of May, June, and July of this year -- a historic experience, that of the constitutional open town councils through which all the sectors of the Nicaraguan nation were able to express their opinion. These sectors have made suggestions and recommendations and have contributed to the constitutional draft, which had already been studied by young people, teachers, women, workers, peasants, artesans, businessmen, Christians, fighters of the Armed Forces, Indians, and the people of the Atlantic Coast. The entire national territory was turned into a huge school for civic, political, and patriotic formation.

Work centers, schools, Christian communities, military bases, production units, neighborhoods, markets, and cooperatives became classrooms where the people studied and improved each of the articles of the draft and prepared themselves for participating in the open council meetings. Companeros NARCISCO LOPEZ, GABINO REYES, JULIO AMADOR, and ODILIO MAIRENA were engaged in this work of giving patriotic education when they were murdered by mercenary forces.

Before and during the consultations, there were television and radio debates on the issue, articles were written, and there were special interviews carried by the media. In addition to this, the draft was published in all the written press of the country and the positions of the various political organizations were reported. This included the positions of those organizations that did not participate in this phase of the constitutional process but that stated their opinion about what the constitution should contain. The media make known not only the positions of the various parties, but also the position of all sort of organizations, including that of the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua.

Approximately 100,000 citizens, representing all the classes and social sectors of Nicaragua, were physically present in the open town councils. In addition, there was another form of participation through the radio, which transmitted many of them live, and through television, in special programs. The printed media also played a role. In the 73 open town councils held throughout the country, 2,500 people raised their voices to express their feelings and the opinion gathered during the phase of study, contributing 1,800 written motions.

That level of popular participation surpassed the most positive estimates and showed that the state of emergency did not in any way affect the development of the town councils, that the study of the draft was carried out with enthusiasm, happiness, willingness, and discipline by the people who admirably respected the regulations to guarantee order in participating.

It is impossible to recount the intensity, enthusiasm, wisdom, and confidence in the future which we are building expressed in these open town councils. Nevertheless, an effort was made to gather on 100 charts the opinions expressed in the town councils. They reflect what the people expressed when they directly participated in drafting their own constitution.

These documents were carefully studied by the members of the CDC, and many of the contributions which form part of the draft about which we issue our opinion today were introduced without any coercion or pressure. The members simply identified with them and presented them as a proposal.

Upon concluding its work and presenting the report on it, the National Consultation Commission was dissolved by Resolution No 5 of the president of the National Assembly on 16 July.

III. WORK OF THE CDC

The CDC met during five sessions held in 10 days to carry out the mandate of the plenum of the National Assembly, which represents the Nicaraguan people, with regard to issuing an opinion on the draft of the constitution.

In order to regulate its meetings, regulations were unanimously approved and four subcommissions formed by members of the Advisory Commission were created in order to facilitate the work:

1. Commission To Revise the Index and the Preamble

This commission was in charge of revising, modifying, and reordering the index of the titles and chapters of the draft, bearing in mind the following criteria:

(#) To make the draft a more precise document in line with the technical-juridical recommendations;

(#) To eliminate those articles the content of which was repeated in other articles;

(#) To address in titles topics only addressed in articles, such as the one dealing with nationality and the one concerning the supremacy of the constitution.

It also drew up the draft of a preamble in accordance with what will be explained in numeral 2 of point iv of this report.

2. Commission To Revise the Fundamental Principles

In order to fulfill the mandate of the chairman of the CDC, Title I, which establishes the fundamental principles, was revised on the basis of the following considerations:

(#) Select those principles that should be the object of articles in the draft;

(#) Combine some principles that due to their content were closely linked to articles of the draft constitution;

(#) Include principles that due to their nature are intrinsic to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process such as: the search for peace and a just world order; and the transformation of society.

3. Commission for the Drafting of the Title on Nicaraguan Nationality

It was agreed to appoint members of the CDC who would be in charge of proposing to the same commission the articles to be included in this new title, which was added to the draft's index.

4. Commission for the Drafting of the Title on National Economy and Agrarian Reform

Several members of the CDC were made responsible for drafting a proposal for articles reflecting a reclassification and better definition of the regulations on this subject scattered throughout the text of the draft constitution.

The CDC's work produced a draft constitution made up of a preamble, 11 titles, 25 chapters, and 198 articles. We herewith list the main points of the proposed draft:

IV. MAIN ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL DRAFT

1. The index of the constitutional draft was rearranged, and following the debates it was approved as follows:

Preamble

Title I
Fundamental Principles - Sole Chapter

Title II
On the State - Sole Chapter

Title III
Nicaraguan Nationality - Sole Chapter

Title IV
Rights and Guarantees of the Nicaraguan People
Chapter I
Individual Rights
Chapter II
Political Rights
Chapter III
Social Rights
Chapter IV
Family Rights
Chapter V
Labor Rights
Chapter VI
Rights of the Indian Population and Atlantic Coast Communities

Title V
National Defense - Sole Chapter

Title VI
National Economy, Agrarian Reform, and Public Administration
Chapter I
National Economy
Chapter II
Agrarian Reform
Chapter III
On Public Administration

Title VII
Education and Culture - Sole Chapter

Title VIII
Organization of the State
Chapter I
General Principles
Chapter II
Legislative Branch
Chapter III
Executive Branch
Chapter IV
Judicial Branch
Chapter V
Electoral Branch

Title IX
Political Administrative Division
Chapter I
General Rules Municipalities
Chapter II
Indian Population and Atlantic Coast Communities

Title X
The Constitution's Supremacy and Its Amendments. Constitutional Laws
Chapter I
Fundamental Charter
Chapter II
Constitutional Control
Chapter III
Constitutional Amendments

Title XI
Final and Provisional Dispositions - Sole Chapter

2. Preamble

The CDC received proposals for a preamble from the MAP-ML, the PPSC, and the FSLN, in which they requested the subcommission to prepare a draft of the preamble, which gathers the various aspects of the related proposals. Similarly, it was decided to transfer the draft preamble prepared by the subcommission to the plenary, with the following recommendations:

a) When referring to the Nicaraguan people, it should be done by saying the terms Nicaraguan men and women and the mothers should carry the adjective heroic in front;

b) That the Christians expressed their religious feelings in the struggle for the redemption of the have-nots; and

c) That it is a constitution made for the Nicaraguans who struggle and surrender their lives against the imperialist aggression to guarantee the future of the coming generations.

There was a vote against the MAP-ML, because it did not agree with the general and particular aspects of the draft preamble.

3. Title I: Fundamental Principles

Based on the proposal made by the work subcommission, to which the drafting of those principles was assigned, the CDC issued the following opinion:

(#) [numbering as published] That the articles contained under that title are the frame of reference for the constitution; and

(#) That these principles constitute the political content of the fundamental charter.

Therefore, the commission resolved:

a) Article No 1 of the 21 February draft was eliminated;

b) Article No 2 on the veneration of heroes and martyrs was included in the preamble;

c) Article No 3 refers to the forces on which the revolution rests which were incorporated with the concept of democracy;

d) Article Nos 8, 10, 11, and 12 of said draft were incorporated into a single article which we titled: Independence and Sovereignty;

e) Article Nos 5, 6, 7 were incorporated into a single article which we titled: Political Pluralism, Mixed Economy, and Nonalignment.

f) To end, some principles such as the search for peace and a just economic order, and the transformation of society were incorporated.

This title contains a single chapter and five articles. Four of said articles were unanimously approved, and the remaining article was approved by a majority vote. The PPSC and the FSLN introduced their reservations regarding the article on defining the three principles; and the MAP-ML. [sentence as published]

4. Title II: On the State

Regarding Title II called General Provisions, the commission agreed by concensus to call it On the State because it will touch an aspects regarding the state itself and its principal elements such as the people, territory, and sovereignty, as well as Central Americanism [centroamericanismo] as a new aspect. Likewise, it touches on the topics of form of government and characteristics of the Nicaraguan state.

This title comprises 10 articles, four of which were unanimously approved, and six by majority, with the MAP-ML voting against them.

5. Title III: Nicaraguan Nationality

This title is new and rules every aspect on the topic of Nicaraguan nationality, since the draft contained only one article on the topic of nationality. Therefore, the commission agreed to draft and deal with matters regarding nationality, nationalized citizens, double nationality, and causes for losing nationality in 14 articles.

Thirteen articles were unanimously approved, and one was approved by majority vote, with the MAP-ML voting against it.

6. Title IV: Rights and Guarantees of the Nicaraguan People

Regarding this title, the commission agreed to combine all matters regarding Title III regarding the rights of the Nicaraguan people as the foundation for peace and social order, and matters included in Title IV on rights, duties, and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people, both of which were included in the 21 February draft. Likewise, a new chapter is added to this title establishing the rights of the Indian populations and Atlantic Coast communities.

Individual Rights

a) A new penal procedural guarantee was established, such as to be tried without delay and by a competent court specified by law.

b) The concept of equality in the eye of the law was broadened to encompass the principle of no discrimination as well as a greater definition regarding the protection of minors.

c) Sentences of a humanitarian character were established.

Political Rights

a) Absolute equality for all Nicaraguan men and women was incorporated.

b) The right to assemble was broadened; the right to organize political parties and the law on the subject was left as defined; also broadened was the right of the people to organize.

Social Rights

The right to associate as well as the right to religious freedom and information were redone.

Family Rights

a) The concept of the family was broadened.

b) Equality of the couple was specified.

c) The obligations of parents and children were defined along the lines of existing legislation, eliminating the concept of custody [patria potestad].

d) Better medical care will be provided to pregnant women as well as guarantees of job stability.

e) A new article was included, protecting senior citizens.

f) The subject family inheritance was eliminated from the draft as it is believed to be appropriate for ordinary legislation.

Labor Rights

a) The right to work was redefined.

b) The general participation of organized workers in enterprises was set forth. The specific nature of this participation will be determined by law.

c) In addition, the liberty to form unions and the self-government of trade unions are now considered together.

This title consists of 6 chapters and 63 articles. Forty-one of these were approved unanimously and 22 were approved by a majority. The PPSC, the PSN, the PCdeN, and the MAP-ML either abstained or voted no.

7. Title V: National Defense

The commission has named Title V of the report National Defense. Its single chapter deals with the right to defense; the people's participation, leadership, and organization; the people's duty to participate in defense; and the guarantee of domestic order.

In this way, the contents of Title V are both expanded and merged with Section III of the draft's Title VII. This title has five articles, all of which were approved by a majority. The PPSC, the PSN, and the MAP-ML voted no.

8. Title VI: National Economy, Agrarian Reform, and Public Administration

In Chapter I, related to national economy, we have merged the chapters dealing with general principles, the various forms of ownership, foreign and domestic trade, and foreign investments.

The part having to do with agrarian reform was modified to make it conform with amendments in the agrarian reform law. We have included a chapter called Public Administration. In this chapter, we have included concepts already included in the chapters dealing with the national budget and tax system.

This title has 3 chapters and 17 articles, 15 of which were approved by a majority, with the opposition of the MAP-ML. Two articles were approved unanimously.

9. Title VII: Education and Culture

In this chapter, we have included everything provided regarding education and culture that is generally similar to the draft. Only some articles, such as those called Liberty of Artistic and Cultural Creation, Fundamental Values in Education, and National Educational Plans have been included here. In addition, the purpose of the new education was redefined.

In all, 11 articles regulate everything related to education and culture, 9 of which were approved unanimously; 2 were approved by a majority.

10. Title VIII: Organization of the State

Title VIII of the advisory report deals with the organization of the state. The structure of four of the draft chapters on the organization of the state have been maintained. The Constitutional Advisory Commission stressed some points regarding:

General Principles

Transferring to the plenary all matters regarding the responsiblity of the public sector officials.

Legislative Branch

a) The peacetime budget was included to be discussed and approved by the National Assembly.

b) The legislative branch will be advised and will study the resignations presented by the Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Electoral Council.

c) The passage on veto power was simplified by deleting from the draft articles all sections pertaining to procedures.

Executive Branch

a) The plenary has been asked to define all cases in which the president or the vice president of the republic can be replaced.

b) Section III of the executive branch chapter was deleted from the draft because this section dealt with the Sandinist Armed Forces, a subject that is already included in Title V of the advisory report. Section Iv (State of Emergency) of the same draft was also deleted and placed under Title X of the advisory report.

Judicial Branch

a) Four articles regarding the Supreme Court of Justice magistrates, their duties, their rulings, and their resolutions were created.

b) It was agreed to recommend to the plenary that it appoint the Court of Appeals judges.

Electoral Branch

Its duties now include the organization and handling of all referendums and plebiscites.

This title has 5 chapters and 44 articles -- 33 of which were approved unanimously, and 6 by a majority of votes with the PPSC and the MAP-ML casting votes with reservations or nay votes.

11. Title IX: Political Administrative Division

The country's political administrative division is dealt with in Title IX of the advisory report and explained in two chapters: Chapter I refers to the municipality, and the overall development of national territory.

This chapter has five articles, which were approved as presented in the draft.

Chapter II has two articles, and deals with the rights of the Indian population and the Atlantic Coast communities and their organization; these expand and improve the ideas expressed in the draft presented by the advisory commission.

This title has five chapters, four of which were approved unanimously and one with the abstention of the PSN, which stated it is not against the contents of the title but against its proposals because the proposals are indifferent regarding the Indian populations in the central area of the country.

12. Title X: The Constitutions Supremacy and its Amendments

Constitutional Laws

Except for the constitutional amendment, the matters regarding the constitution's supremacy, and the laws of a constitutional nature, all are new and have been introduced in this advisory report under Title X.. This is divided into three chapters regarding: the fundamental charter, constitutional control, and consitutional amendments.

The commission agreed to give constitutional rank to the law for protection of civil rights, emergency law, and the electoral law, which will be created or amended once the constitution has been implemented. The complete amendment of the constitution was introduced as a new aspect.

Regarding this matter, it was established that the president of the National Assembly and the aforementioned officials have the right to present an appeal of unconstitutionality. The number of 35 representatives was established, and the number of signatures needed was lowered to 10,000 citizens. Also, the law for the protection of civil rights will establish the procedures for all appeals established in the constitution.

This title has 3 chapters and 17 articles, 15 of which were approved unanimously, and 2 by a majority with votes with reservations by the PSN and the MAP-ML.

13. Title XI: Final and Provisional Dispositions

In conclusion, the final and provisional dispositions are dealt with in Title XI of the advisory report being presented and, in general, maintain the structure as presented in the constitutional draft of 21 February. This title was approved as follows: seven of eight articles were approved unanimously, and one by a majority.

In this brief and descriptive analysis, we have explained the contents of the advisory report, outlining in a general manner the aspects included, the reasons for some deletions, and the combining of those as was felt necessary in the hopes of achieving accuracy in the concepts.

We state that the parties' votes with reservations, their abstentions, and the votes that were discussed have been included in the respective Constitutional Advisory Commission's minutes. The parties will exert their right to establish their diverging positions during the final debates in general, and in the draft political constitution in particular.

The document stating the vote of MAP-ML that was discussed is attached to this advisory report.

V. EVALUATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION'S WORK

We positively value the work carried out, which shows the interest, analysis, and dedication of the Consitutional Advisory Commission's members, who -- supported and helped by the National Assembly's National Directorate for Legal Advice -- exerted themselves to the utmost when preparing a report that includes the most significant contributions made during the open town councils and the suggestions received from thousands of people who participated in the talks and seminars that were organized in Nicaragua and other countries with the intention of disseminating the constitutional work.

It is appropriate to mention the discipline of the FSLN representatives, who never failed to attend a commission meeting, and the constant attendance of the MAP-ML and the PSN. The PPSC and PCdeN regularly attended the meetings, and the PCDN representatives abstained from participating.

We can assert that the work was carried out in an efficient manner and with great flexibility by the commission, and the project's technical-legal structure was improved.

We consider it important to mention the permanent contacts between the commission and the news media, which regularly reported to all the people all progress in the Constitutional Advisory Commission's work.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

We present with satisfaction the report on the Draft Political Constitution of Nicaragua to the Nicaraguan people and their representatives in the National Assembly; we are sure that it will be improved even more by debates at the Assembly Plenum. Naturally, we do not think that this will be the definite draft, or that the last word has been said in this concern.

Thus begins a new phase in the arduous work of strengthening the revolution's institutionalization, proving to the world and international community the Nicaraguan people's political will to exert themselves and give their country the first Magna Carta that really represents their interests and hopes, amidst a war of aggression imposed by the U.S. Government.

The final discussion of the constitution becomes highly relevant because, while the U.S. Government plans the Nicaraguan people's destruction and the U.S. Congress approves funds to murder the Nicaraguan men and women, the Nicaraguan Parliament prepares to discuss the highest legal norm to regulate the Nicaraguan nation's life, as proof of our willingness to attain peace, and according to the institutional mechanisms which regulate the nations that respect international laws.

According to the imperialist policy of preventing our country's normal development, the Reagan administration will increase its pressure and blackmail to cause negative consequences in the National Assembly's overall work. Nevertheless, we are sure these efforts will be rejected by the people's representatives, since they are all convinced that the preparation, analysis, discussion, and approval of Nicaragua's political constitution is a valuable legacy for future generations, and represents the historical responsibility of all the representatives to the National Assembly.

The representatives of the seven political parties comprising this branch of the state have pledged to give the Nicaraguan people their first legitimate, just, and realistic political constitution that reflects our national unity and represents one of the basic fronts for the defense of our revolution by becoming a legal wall, a gigantic barricade — like the ones built by the men and women of Nicaragua 8 years ago when they began the glorious September uprisal — to defend the revolutionary institution.

Upon completion of the advisory report, we must thank the companeros who worked very devotedly to fulfill their appointed tasks by stimulating the training and technical support work at the constitutionally open town councils. We also thank the representative political parties who participated in these councils; the FSLN; the PPSC; the PSN; the PCdeN; the MAP-ML; the regional governments that made great efforts for the councils' success; the EPS and the Ministry of the Interior, who cooperated in the travel and security of those who traversed the national territory to ensure the success of the consultation; the news media workers who covered this stage of the advisory report with recorders, pencils, and cameras; and the employees, officials, and advisers of the National Assembly who worked without any fixed schedule so we could do our duty.

International solidarity was also present in this effort by contributing material assistance, moral support, and sharing their experiences and knowledge with us. This material solidarity took shape in the form of important donations from Hungary, Poland, the Ebert Foundation of the FRG, NORAD of Norway, the Office for Cooperation of Sweden, the Finnish Government agency Finnida, and the Netherlands' nongovernmental organization Ecumenic Action for Solidarity with Latin America. Their aid helped finance the expenses incurred during this stage of the constitutional draft. Donations from Bulgaria, the GDR, and Yugoslavia are still pending.

Now that we are about to debate the draft, we must keep in mind our duty to keep the people constantly informed of the discussion about the constitution to ensure their participation in the debate. For this, we request the support and cooperation of the news media, and their attendance at and broadcasting of the sessions through the information organs. We also request their interest in disseminating the opinions of the representatives regarding the debate's progress. We ask the news media to report the people's questions and views.

We should keep in mind our responsibility to prepare ourselves for the debates by carefully considering constitutional theory, other countries' experiences, and the open town councils' wise contributions, which will enrich the constitutional draft.

Nothing will be able to stop us from fulfilling this historic mission. Nothing will prevent us from delivering to the Nicaraguan people their first constitution in a free homeland.

In sum, companeros representatives, we have shaped this law of laws against all odds, under a hail of bullets and despite economic blockade, domestic and foreign harassment, threats, and the intensification of the war financed by the U.S. Administration. We did it in this small country with barely 3 million people, in the midst of combat, with a glad face, our heart beating, and a rifle in our hands. Our minds and fingers have continued to draft this beautiful democratic project. Against our will, we have drafted it with the sacred blood of the Nicaraguans who have fallen fighting foreign aggression.

For us and on their behalf, we will comply!

Managua, 5 September 1986.

"25 years later, all arms against aggression."

Constitutional Advisory Commission

Carlos Nunez Tellez, president; Rafael Solis Cerda, Juan Tijerino Fajardo, Danilo Aguirre Solis, Benigna Mendiola Sequeira, Domingo Sanchez Salgado, Nathan Sevilla Gomez, Serafin Garcia Torres, Angela Rosa Acevedo, Sixto Ulloa Dona, Eligio Palacios Madariaga, Carlos Cuadra Cuadra, Humberto Solis Barker, Gustavo Adolfo Vega Vargas.

The legitimate representatives of the Nicaraguan people, the source of all the power, elected by universal, equal, direct, free, and secret suffrage.

RECALLING

The memory of the immortal father of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution, Augusto C. Sandino, the general of free men;

The just struggle carried out by our Indian ancestors to shake the colonial yoke;

The fighting tradition of our people, who inspired by the example of Jose Dolores Estrada and Andres Castro, defeated the pirates' control and the U.S. intervention in the National War;

The heroic deed of Benjamin Zeledon, the national hero, who died fulfilling his duty to fight yankee intervention until his death;

The heroic action of Rigoberto Lopez Perez, who implemented the fall of the dictatorship;

The example of Carlos Fonseca, the best follower of Sandino's tradition, founder of the FSLN and leader of the revolution;

The generations of heroes and martyrs who forged the FSLN, leader and guide of the victory, from the mountains and hideouts;

The memory of the heroes and martyrs who died fighting a criminal regime for the liberation of Nicaragua;

For the Nicaraguan people, men and women, for the people's workers and peasants, for their glorious youth, for their heroic mothers, for the unselfish commitment of the Christians who expressed their religious feelings in the struggle for the redemption of those who have not, for the patriotic intellectuals and for all those who contribute to the defense of the fatherland with their productive work;

For the Nicaraguans who fight and give their lives in the face of the imperialist aggression to guarantee a bright future for unborn generations;

For the institutionalization of the achievements attained with the 19 July revolutionary victory and for the building of a new society in which -- by eliminating the exploitation of man by man -- we will achieve a full legal, economic, political, and social justice, as well as absolute respect for human rights.

CONSEQUENTLY, WE PROCLAIM THE FOLLOWING POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

TITLE I

BASIC PRINCIPLES

SOLE CHAPTER

INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY

Article 1. The country's independence, the right to exercise full sovereignty, and the nation's self-determination are unrenounceable rights of the peoploe and the foundation of the Nicaraguan nation. Any foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua as well as any attempt to undermine its independence, go against the people's lives. It is the people's right and the duty of all citizens to preserve and defend with weapons in hand, if necessary, the homeland's independence, sovereignty, and the country' self-determination.

DEMOCRACY

Article 2. The people are the source of all the power and the makers of their own destiny. The people exercise democracy by making decisions and freely participating in the construction of the economic, political, and social system that best suits their interests. The people exercise power directly and through their representatives who were freely elected.

THE SEARCH FOR PEACE AND A JUST INTERNATIONAL ORDER

Artice 3. The struggle for peace and the establishment of a just international order are unrenounceable commitments of the Nicaraguan nation. For this reason, we oppose any form of colonialist and imperialist domination and exploitation. The Nicaraguan people are in solidarity with all the peoples who fight oppression and discrimination.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIETY

Article 4. The Nicaraguan people have constituted a new state to foster their interest and guarantee their great social and political achievements. The state is the most important instrument of the people for the transformation of the unfair and oppressive socioeconomic structures handed down from the past, promote the spiritual and material progress of the nation, social justice, and the elimination of all forms of submission and exploitation, and ensure that the interest and rights of the great majority of the people can prevail.

POLITICAL PLURALISM, MIXED ECONOMY, AND NONALIGNMENT

Article 5. The state guarantees political pluralism and a mixed economy. Nicaragua is a nonaligned country.

POLITICAL PLURALISM

a) Political pluralism is to be understood as the existence of all political organizations and their participation in the country's economic, political, and social affairs without any ideological restrictions. Those parties that advocate a return to Somozism or the establishment of a politico-military regime are to be excluded.

MIXED ECONOMY

b) A mixed economy ensures the existence of various forms of public and private ownership and also the existence of associations, cooperatives, and communities. All these forms of ownership must serve the nation's higher interest and contribute to the creation of wealth to meet the needs of the country and its inhabitants.

NONALIGNMENT

c) Full independence and sovereignty support Nicaragua's right to proclaim itself a nonaligned country and, therefore, commit itself to the struggle for a just world order and against all forms of domination or discrimination whether political, social, economic, or racial.

TITLE II

ABOUT THE STATE

SINGLE CHAPTER

THE STATE

Article 6. Nicaragua is an independent, free, centralized, and indivisible state.

THE PEOPLE

Article 7. The Nicaraguan people are formed by a variety of races. The Nicaraguan people are part of the central nation and aspire to the unity of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Article 8. Nicaragua is a democratic, participatory, representative, and nonaligned Republic. Its government has four branches: legislative, executive, judicial, and electoral.

SOVEREIGNTY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Article 9. Nicaragua bases its international relations on the principle of nonalignment, the search for peace, and respect for the sovereignty of all nations. Therefore, Nicaragua opposes all forms of discrimination, colonialism, imperialism, and racism and rejects all subordination of any state by another.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNITY

Article 10. Nicaragua, which firmly advocates Central American unity, backs and promotes every effort for political, economic, and cooperation integration in Central America, as well as every effort to establish and preserve peace in the region.

Consequently, Nicaragua will participate with the other Central American countries in the creation or election of the organizations necessary for this purpose. This principle will be regulated by law.

NATIONAL TERRITORY

Article 11. The national territory is located between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Republics of Honduras and Costa Rica. It includes adjacent islands and cays, the soil and subsoil, territorial sea, continental shelf, underwater insular shelf, airspace, and stratosphere.

The exact limits of the national territory are established by laws and treaties.

LANGUAGE

Article 12. Spanish is the official language of the state. The tongues of indigenous populations and ethnic communities in Nicaragua will also be officially used in cases established by law.

CAPITAL CITY

Article 13. Managua is the capital of the Republic and headquarters of the state branches. In unusual circumstances, state branches can be established in other parts of the national territory.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Article 14. The following are national symbols: the national anthem, the flag, and the coat of arms, which are established by the law determining their characteristics and use.

SECULAR STATE

Article 15. The state has no official religion.

TITLE III

THE NICARAGUAN NATIONALITY

SOLE CHAPTER

THE NICARAGUANS

Article 16. Nicaraguans are nationals or naturalized.

NICARAGUAN NATIONALS

Article 17. The following are nationals:

a) The children of a Nicaraguan father or mother.

b) Those born in the national territory except for the children of foreigners serving their government or international organizations.

c) Infants of unknown parents found in Nicaraguan territory.

Article 18. Native Central Americans will be deemed nationals upon request before proper authorities without having to resign to their nationality.

NATIONALS BY MERIT

Article 19. Foreigners who distinguish themselves for outsanding service to the fatherland will be declared nationals by the National Assembly.

SOLE NATIONALITY

Article 20. No distinctions can be made between Nicaraguan nationals born in Nicaraguan territory and those born abroad.

NATURALIZED

Article 21. The following, with prior resignation of their previous nationality and via a request presented before proper authorities, are deemed naturalized:

a) Those born abroad, who are the children of a Nicaraguan father or mother, and who may have lost their nationality. The request must be made after coming of age.

b) Foreigners with 5 years of residence in Nicaragua.

c) A foreign spouse as a result of marriage or common marriage with a Nicaraguan after 3 years of residence in Nicaragua. This requirement will not be needed should the foreign spouse, by the law of his country, lose his nationality as a result of that marriage.

ch) [Spanish letter as published] Foreigners residing in Nicaragua, who according to the law have served the fatherland in an outstanding manner.

d) Foreigners adopted by Nicaraguans residing in Nicaragua or residing in Nicaragua since the adoption.

GRANTING OF CITIZENSHIP

Article 22. Citizenship acquired in accordance with the previous article will include all children under the guardianship of the citizen, if so requested by the parents, except in the cases mentioned in Paragraph D of said article.

CITIZENSHIP AND MARRIAGE

Article 23. Marriage or its dissolution will not affect the citizenship of the couple or their children.

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP

Article 24. Nicaraguan citizenship will be lost by:

a) Anyone tried and convicted for treason to the homeland.

b) Anyone who serves in the Armed Forces of a foreign country, thereby violating the express prohibition of the Nicaraguan Government.

c) Anyone who refuses to help in the defense of the homeland in case of war or foreign aggression.

ch) Anyone who may conspire from abroad or act in any way against the people of Nicaragua or the institutions of the state.

d) Anyone who renounces his Nicaraguan citizenship.

e) Anyone who voluntarily accepts another country's citizenship, except for a person accepting another Central American country's citizenship or citizenship allowed in the dual citizenship conventions.

The president of the Republic will have the right to rule on the cases included in Paragraphs b, c, and ch, of this article.

Article 25. The appropriate authorities may cancel citizenship papers or deny a request for citizenship for reasons involving public order.

WAY IN WHICH CITIZENSHIP CAN BE RECOVERED

Article 26. If the Nicaraguan citizenship was lost for reasons established in Article 24, paragraphs D and E, it may be recovered if the person requests it before the appropriate authorities and renounces the citizenship considered incompatible with the Nicaraguan citizenship.

CITIZENSHIP GUIDELINES

Article 27. The procedures and requirements for acquiring, loss, and recovery of citizenship will be established by the laws.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP AND TREATIES

Article 28. In the case of dual nationality we shall abide by what is established in the treaties and on the principles of reciprocity, modifying its contents under the same terms in which the treaties and the reciprocity are modified.

The need to renounce Nicaraguan citizenship to accept the citizenship of another country and the time established to acquire Nicaraguan citizenship can be modified based on the treaties and the reciprocity.

RIGHTS, DUTIES, AND GUARANTEES OF THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE

CHAPTER I

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

INVIOLABILITY OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE

Article 29. The right to life is inviolable and inherent to a human being. There is no death penalty in Nicaragua.

PERSONAL FREEDOM

Article 30. Every person has a right to individual freedom and security.

PROTECTION OF AND RESPECT FOR PERSONAL LIFE

Article 31. Every person has a right to his private life as does his family, to the inviolability of his residence, mail, or communications and to the respect of his honor and reputation.

A person's residence can only be broken into by a written order issued by a competent judge, according to the procedures established by the law to prevent the committing of a crime, or to stop any harm that may be done to people or properties.

The law will determine the cases and procedures to examine private documents, mail, or other forms of communication, when that action is essential to clarify other matters.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

Article 32. All persons are equal before the law and have equal right to receive protection. There will be no discrimination based on birth, political beliefs, race, skin color, sex, language, religion, opinion, origin, economic position, or any other social condition.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE, THOUGHT, AND RELIGION

Article 33. Every person has a right to freedom of conscience, and thought; as well as a right to profess a religion or not. No one will be the object of coercive measures, which could diminish the right to have or adopt the belief of one's choice.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Article 34. All Nicaraguans have a right to freely express their thoughts.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Article 35. All Nicaraguans have a right to move freely, to choose their residence, and to freely enter and leave the country.

PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY

Article 36. No one will be forced to do what the law does not order, and the law will not prevent anyone from doing what it does not prohibit.

RIGHT TO PROCEDURAL PENAL GUARANTEES

Article 37. No one is to be arrested, arbitrarily imprisoned, or deprived of freedom except for causes established by the law and with arrangements to carry out legal proceedings.

Therefore:

1. An arrest can only be carried out by virtue of a written order issued by a competent judge, or the authorities, which the law expressly authorizes, except in the case of a flagrant crime.

2. Every prisoner will have a right to be rapidly informed, in a language that he understands, and in detail, of the nature and causes of the accusations made against him; he will have the right to be taken to the competent authorities within the period of time established by the law or to be freed and obtain compensation for having been illegally arrested.

MINIMUM GUARANTEES

Article 38. Any accused person has the right, under equal conditions, to the following minimum guarantees:

(a) To assume that he is innocent until proven guilty, according to the law.

(b) To be judged without delay by a competent tribunal established by the law.

(c) To have his participation and defense guaranteed from the beginning of the process.

(ch) No one is required to make declarations against himself, his spouse, or his relatives within the fourth degree of blood relationship or the second degree of affinity, nor to declare himself guilty.

(d) No one can be tried twice for the same crime for which he has been condemned or absolved through a final judgement.

(e) No one can be processed or condemned by act or omission that has not been previously described specifically and unequivocally in the law as a punishable offense, nor can any one be sanctioned with penalties not established by the law.

MINORS

Article 39. Minors cannot be subject to trial by the tribunals and by ordinary procedures. Minors can only be taken to the corresponding juvenile body, and in no case will they be taken to the penal rehabilitation centers. There will be rehabilitation centers for minors under the guidance of the specialized body.

PROHIBITION OF SHAMEFUL PROCEDURES AND PENALITIES

Article 40. All people have the right to have their physical, mental, and moral condition respected. No one will be subject to torture procedure or punishments or cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment.

LIMITATION OF THE PENALTY

Article 41. The penalty is not extended beyond the accused. No penalties will be imposed that, isolated or combined, deprive the accused of his freedom for more than 30 years.

RETROACTIVITY OF THE PENAL LAW

Article 42. The penal laws have retroactive effect only in favor of the accused.

HUMANITARIAN NATURE OF THE PENALTIES

Article 43. In Nicaragua, the penalties have a deep humanitarian nature. Their fundamental purpose is to change the intern. The Penitentiary System will promote the unity of the family, the health cultural improvement, and productive work with a monetary remuneration for the detained.

PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY, SERVITUDE, AND SLAVE TRADE

Article 44. No one will be subject to servitude. All kinds of slavery and slave trade of any nature are forbidden.

THERE IS NO IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBTS

Article 45. No one will be imprisoned just because he cannot fulfill an obligation of economic nature, regardless of its origin.

RIGHT TO ASYLUM

Article 46. The right to asylum is guaranteed in Nicaragua to those pursued because they are struggling for democracy, peace, justice, and human rights.

The law will determine the condition of asylum or of political refuge. If in any case it is agreed to expel a person who has been granted asylum, he can never be sent back to the country where he was pursued.

EXTRADITION PROHIBITED

Article 47. In Nicaragua no one will be extradited for political or other related crimes according to Nicaraguan guidelines. Nicaraguans cannot be extradited from the national territory. Extradition for common crimes is regulated by law and by international treaties.

SEEKING PERSONAL PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Article 48. A person whose constitutional rights have been violated or are in danger of being violated may file for relief according to the case and according to the law for the protection of Civil Rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS STATUTE

Article 49. All persons in the national territory will enjoy state protection and respect for their inherent individual rights, as well as the promotion and protection of their human rights. They will also enjoy all the rights stipulated in the Universal Human Rights Declaration, the International Pact on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, The UN International Pact on Civil and Political Rights, the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man, and in the OAS American Convention on Human Rights.

CHAPTER II

POLITICAL RIGHTS

EQUALITY OF NICARAGUANS

Article 50. The unconditional equality of all Nicaraguans is established. There is absolute equality between man and woman in the fulfillment of their rights, duties, and responsibilities. The state has the duty to remove all obstacles preventing the equality of the Nicaraguan people and their effective participation in all political, economic, and social activities of the country.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO ORGANIZE THEMSELVES

Article 51. In Nicaragua, urban and rural workers, women, young people, industrial and articulture producers, craftsmen, professionals, technicians, intellectuals, artists, religious people, Indian people, ethnic groups and other sectors of the population have the right to form organizations with the purpose of fulfilling their hopes and participating in the construction of a new society.

CITIZENSHIP AND ENJOYMENT OF POLITICAL RIGHTS

Article 52. Those 16 years of age or older are considered Nicaraguan citizens.

Only citizens may enjoy the political rights stipulated in the c nstitution and the laws. The only limitations will be the ones related to age.

Citizens' rights may be suspended for the infliction of serious corporal harm, for related specific crimes, and by the executive sentence of a civil court.

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Article 53. All citizens have the right to participate in public and government affairs. The law guarantees the effective participation of the people at both the national and local levels.

RIGHT OF PETITION

Article 54. All citizens have the right to make petitions to state powers or to any other authority; they also have the right to obtain a speedy resolution.

RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE

Article 55. The right to meet, and to organize rallies and public mobilizations in accordance with the law is recognized. If those meetings take place inside privately owned facilities there is no need for prior authorization.

RIGHT TO ELECT AND BE ELECTED

Article 56. Citizens have the right to elect and be elected, and to occupy public posts.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE POLITICAL PARTIES

Article 57. With the purpose of participating in, exercising or aspiring to power, Nicaraguan citizens have a right to organize or join POLITICAL PARTIES, as long as those parties do not have as their goal a return to Somozism, or similar political systems.

SUSPENSION OF POLITICAL RIGHTS

Article 58. POLITICAL RIGHTS are suspended or lost, according to the reasons established in the corresponding laws.

CHAPTER III

SOCIAL RIGHTS

PROTECTION FOR COMBATANTS

Article 59. In accordance with the law, the state will consider the homeland's combatants, and the relatives of those who died in defense of the homeland in all its programs.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Article 60. All Nicaraguans have a right to education and culture.

HEALTH

Article 61. All Nicaraguans have a right to health. The state will promote basic environmental conditions, medical assistance for the population, and the participation of the people in the health programs and drives. This will be organized by the appropriate authorities.

RIGHT TO FOOD

Article 62. Nicaraguans have the right to be protected from hunger. The state will promote programs that will ensure an adequate supply and equal distribution of food.

RIGHT TO HOUSING

Article 63. Nicaraguans have the right to decent housing with the proper conditions of hygiene, comfort, and saftey that will guarantee family privacy.

RIGHT TO RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

Article 64. Nicaraguans have the right to enjoy sports, recreation, and entertainment. The state will promote these rights through specific programs and plans.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Article 65. Nicaraguans have the right to information. This right includes the freedom to seek, receive, and transmit information and ideas, be this verbally, visually, in writing, or by any other means.

WAY IN WHICH TO EXERCISE THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Article 66. The right to information is a social responsibility and must be exercised with a deep respect for the principles established in the constitution. The exercise of this right will be subject to the guidelines established in the law.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Article 67. The social communications media will be at the service of the national and popular interests and may not be subject to foreign interests or the economic power of any group.

The existence and operation of the public, cooperative, and private communications media will be subject to what is established in the law.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Article 68. All persons, individually or collectively, have the right to manifest their religious beliefs in public or private through worship, through the celebration of rites, and through practice and preaching, in accordance with the laws. No one may invoke a religious belief or doctrine to avoid compliance with the laws or to prevent others from exerting their rights and duties.

CHAPTER IV

RIGHTS OF THE FAMILY

Article 69. The family is the natural and basic nucleus of society and has the right to be protected by the society and the state.

RIGHTS TO CREATE A FAMILY

Article 70. The right of Nicaraguans to create families is hereby recognized. The law will regulate and protect this right.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF THE COUPLE

Article 71. Marriage or common law relationships are based on a voluntary agreement between a man and a woman. Total equality of rights and responsibilities between men and women exists in society as a whole, and in family relations in particular.

RIGHTS OF THE PARENTS AND THE CHILDREN

Article 72. Parents must provide support for the household, and for the overall education of the children through a common effort, with equal rights and responsibilities. The children in turn are obliged to respect and to help their parents. Their duties and rights should be fulfilled according to the laws on this subject.

Article 73. The state will grant special protection to the woman during pregnancy. During the prenatal and postnatal periods, the working woman will be granted leave with salary remuneration in addition to adequate social security benefits. No woman may be denied employment or dismissed for reason of pregnancy.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF THE CHILDREN

Article 74. All children have equal rights. There will be no discrimination in matters regarding relationships [filiacion]. The common law may not establish provisions or make clarifications that diminish or deny the equality of children.

PROTECTION OF THE ELDERLY AND MINORS

Article 75. Elderly people and minors have a right to the protection required by their particular condition. This protection should be provided by their families, as well as by society and the state. The state will make the necessary provisions for the care of minors while their parents work.

ON FATHERHOOD

Article 76. The state protects responsible fatherhood. The right to investigate paternity is established.

ADOPTION RIGHTS

Article 77. All legally competent Nicaraguans have the right to adopt minors, but exclusively in the interest of the minor's full development.

CHAPTER V

LABOR RIGHTS

Article 78. Work is a right and a social responsibility; it is the fundamental way to satisfy the needs of society, and it is the nation's source of wealth and prosperity. The state will attempt to ensure full and productive employment for all Nicaraguans in conditions that guarantee fundamental individual rights.

PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS IN ENTERPRISES

Article 79. Workers, through their organizations, have the right to participate in the administration of enterprises, in accordance with the law.

WORKERS RIGHTS

Article 80. All workers have the right to enjoy working conditions, with the following guaranteed in particular:

a) Equal pay for equal work consistent with social responsibility, without discrimination by reason of political affiliation, creed, race, color, or sex, and which will ensure a level of well-being compatible with human dignity.

b) Receiving a salary in currency that is legal tender.

c) A minimum wage, which is not seizable, except to protect the worker's family, in accordance with the law.

d) Just daily work hours, weekly rest, leave, and remuneration on national holidays regulated by law.

e) Work stability in accordance with the law and equal opportunity to be promoted, without other limitations than time in service, capacity, efficiency, and responsibility.

RIGHT TO STRIKE

Article 81. The right to strike is recognized.

RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY

Article 82. The state guarantees workers' right to social security, with the benefits and protections established by law.

WORK BY MINORS

Article 83. Minors are not permitted to work in occupations that may affect their normal development or their compulsory educational cycle. Children and adolescents will be protected against all kind of economic and social exploitation.

RIGHT TO TRAINING

Article 84. Workers are guaranteed the right to cultural and technical education. The state will make these available through special programs.

UNION FREEDOM

Article 85. Workers are guaranteed the right to organize in unions on a voluntary basis. The establishment of unions will be allowed at all levels. No worker will be forced to join a specific union or to resign from one to which he belongs.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS

Article 86. Workers are guaranteed the inalienable right to defend their individual or professional rights and conclude individual contracts or collective bargaining agreements with their employers.

Chapter VI

RIGHTS OF THE INDIAN POPULATION AND ATLANTIC COAST COMMUNITIES

INDIAN POPULATION AND ATLANTIC COAST COMMUNITIES, PART OF THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE

Article 87. The Indian population and Atlantic coast communities are part of the Nicaraguan people, they enjoy the same rights, and are bound by the same duties as the rest of the population.

The Indian population also has the right to preserve and develop its ethnic identity within the framework of national unity, to establish its own forms of social organization, and administer its local affairs in keeping with its historic traditions.

The state acknowledges and will continue to legalize the Atlantic coast communities' communal form of land ownership. It also acknowledges their right to freely use the waters and forests within their communal properties.

Article 88. The free use and cultivation of their languages and of all the expressions of their art and culture is a legitimate right of the Indian people and Atlantic coast communities; the development of their culture and historic valuse enriches Nicaragua's national culture. The state will encourage efforts made in this direction.

Article 89. No one can be discriminated against because he does or does not belong to a particular ethnic group. It is the state's duty to decree laws and promote the actions necessary to ensure that no Nicaraguan citizen is subject to discrimination because of his language, culture, or ethnic origin.

TITLE V

NATIONAL DEFENSE

ONLY CHAPTER

RIGHT TO DEFENSE

Article 90. The Nicaraguan people have the inalienable right to arm themselves to defend their sovereignty, their independence, and their revolutionary achievements. It is the duty of the state to promote the organization and arming of the people to guarantee this right.

POPULAR PARTICIPATION

Article 91. The defense of the fatherland and the revolution depends on the mobilization and organized participation of all the people in the struggle against their aggressors. The state will promote the people's general inclusion in the different defense methods and tasks in the country.

DIRECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF DEFENSE

Article 92. The state will organize the fatherland's armed defense through the EPS, the people's armed branch and direct heir of the National Sovereignty Defense Army [Ejercito Defensor de la Soberania National]. It is the EPS' responsibility to prepare, organize, and direct popular participation in the defense of the fatherland.

There will be no armed organizations in the national territory other than those established by law.

THE DUTY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COUNTRY'S DEFENSE

Article 93. In response to the aggressions and threats of a foreign country or of forces directed or supported by a foreign country, it is the duty of all Nicaraguans to take up arms to defend the fatherland and the people's achievements. The Patriotic Military Service is therefore established, in accordance with the law.

SECURITY AND INTERNAL ORDER

Article 94. The struggle against the efforts promoted from abraod to subvert the revolutionary order built by the Nicaraguan people, as well as the struggle against all criminal and antisocial activities, are unquestionably a part of the defense of the revolution. The state creates the security and internal order organizations that fulfill these functions.

TITLE VI

ECONOMIC AND AGRARIAN REFORM

CHAPTER I

NATIONAL ECONOMY

OBJECTIVE OF THE ECONOMY

Article 95. The state's principal function in the economy is to promote the material development of the country, changing the inherited backwardness and dependency, upgrading the people's living conditions, and distributing wealth in an increasingly just manner.

The state intervenes in the national economy to guarantee the defense of the interests of the majority of the people, and to guide the economy toward the achievement of national objectives.

DIRECTION AND PLANNING OF THE ECONOMY

Article 96. The direction and planning of the economy is a duty of the state. The central banking system, national defense system, insurance and reinsurance, and foreign trade are instruments of economic leadership that fall irrevocably under the state.

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION

Article 97. Workers have the right to participate in the drafting, implementation, and oversight of economic plans.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Article 98. All natural resources, including mines, hydrocarbons, fish, and forests are part of the national heritage; their rational preservation, development, and exploitation are state duties. In keeping with national interests, contracts to exploit them can be agreed with third parties.

FORMS OF PROPERTY

Article 99. The state guarantees the existence of various forms of property including public, private, cooperative, associative, and community property. All forms of property are subject to the higher interests of the nation and fulfill a social function.

EQUALITY OF ENTERPRISES

Article 100. State enterprises as well as profit-oriented ones established under any of the above mentioned property forms are equal before the law and economic policies of the state. The economic plans of enterprises must be drafted with the participation of their workers.

BASIC CONSUMPTION GOODS

Article 101. The state is obliged to ensure a rational and just distribution of basic consumption goods in the countryside and cities. Speculation and hoarding are incompatible with the national economic system.

CHAPTER II

AGRARIAN REFORM

Article 102. Agrarian reform is a fundamental instrument for achieving a just distribution of land. The state will guarantee its development until the historical demands of the peasants are fully satisfied.

Article 103. The land reform shall abolish large estates and leasing of inefficient properties; it shall eliminate all means of exploiting the peasants and promote modes of ownership compatible with the economic and social objectives of the revolution.

Article 104. The state shall promote the voluntary association of peasants. To the extent possible, it shall provide the material means needed to raise technical, and productive capabilities and improve the living standards of its members.

Article 105. The state shall promote the incorporation of small and medium-sized agricultural producers, under associative or individual means, according to country's plans for economic and social development.

Article 106. Persons who work their lands productively and efficiently are guaranteed the ownership of those lands. The land reform shall create specific guidelines and exceptions according to its goals and objectives.

Article 107. The peasants and producers are entitled to participate, through organizations, in defining the policies for land transformation.

CHAPTER III

ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

ON THE GENERAL BUDGET OF THE REPUBLIC

Article 108. The objective of the general budget of the Republic is to regulate revenues and expenditures of the public administration. It shall disclose the various sources of income, so that they are in agreement with the production of goods and services and that the limits on expenditures of the state organizations may be determined.

ON THE DRAFTING OF THE BUDGET

Article 109. In compliance with the Annual Budget Law, the president of the Republic shall draft the general budget of the Republic and shall submit it to the National Assembly as is established in this constitution and in the law.

TAX SYSTEM

Article 110. The law shall determine a tax system taking into consideration the distribution of wealth and income as well as the needs of the state.

TAXES

Article 111. Taxes shall be created by the law, which establishes their impact, the tax rate, and the guarantees to taxpayers. The state shall not compel payment of taxes that have not been previously established by a law.

TITLE VII

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SOLE CHAPTER

INTEGRAL EDUCATION

Article 112. The objective of education is to promote the integral upbringing of Nicaraguans, endow them with a scientific and humanist conscience, and to enable them to assume tasks of common interest required in the transformation of society. The state has the duty to train technical and professional personnel at all levels and specialization needed for the country's development and transformation.

DIRECTION OF EDUCATION

Article 113. It is up the state to direct and organize education. In addition, the state will promote the democratization of education by all available means to contribute toward the development of personality and a democratic society.

FUNDAMENTAL VALUES

Article 114. Being a creative, participatory, and dynamic process, education must be based on our national values, the knowledge of our history, universal scientific knowledge, and the constant development of science and technology.

ROLE OF EDUCATION

Article 115. Education must banish all values handed down to the nation by the system of oppression and dependence of the past. Education should instead promote the country's transformation through knowledge and work. It should also foster the Nicaraguan people's full accomplishment in a modern society, free from any type of external dependence, whether political, economic, technological, or cultural.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Article 116. All Nicaraguans have free and equal access to education. Basic education is free of charge and compulsory. The state will foster the participation of the people in education.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS

Article 117. Adults will enjoy permanent opportunities to acquire education and develop working abilities through training. The state will continue to promote the literacy of all capable Nicaraguans.

PRIVATE TEACHING

Article 118. Schools for private teaching can operate at all levels and will be subject to the educational laws and regulations that apply at public schools.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING

Article 119. The state acknowledges the right of private religious schools to teach religious subjects. This teaching, however, shall not be compulsory for students, according to law.

NATIONAL PLANS

Article 120. The National Education System, including higher learning, must operate integrally and according to single national plans. The organization, methods, and levels of national education will be determined by law.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 121. The higher learning centers will enjoy organic and administrative self-government, in accordance within law. The state will promote free scientific creativity, research, and dissemination.

THE NATIONAL CULTURE

Article 122. The state has the duty to promote the development and strengthening of an authentic national culture. For this purpose, the state will promote and support culture in all its forms of expression, both of popular and of a collective nature, as well as those that emerge from individual creators.

It is also the duty of the state to protect the archeological, historical, cultural, and artistic patrimony of the nation, and to provide the culture workers the necessary means to create and to diffuse their works.

Article 123. Artistic and the culture creation is absolutely free.

TITLE VIII

ON STATE ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

POWERS

Article 124. The state is granted the following powers:

The legislative, executive, judicial, and electoral power. The powers of the state are independent among themselves and coordinate their activities in harmony, subject to he supreme interest of the nation and to the objectives established in the constitution.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE POWER

PERFORMANCE AND COMPOSITION

Article 125. The legislative function is performed by the Nations Assembly, which will be made up of 90 representatives of the nation, with their respective substitutes. In addition, the presidential and the vice presidential candidates of the political parties or alliance that participate in the elections will be members of the National Assembly, as principal and substitute respectively, provided they had obtained in the national election a number of votes equal to or higher than the average regional quotient [cociente].

QUALIFICATIONS

Article 126. To be a representative at the National Assembly it is required:

a) To be a Nicaraguan citizen with the full right to exert political and civil rights.

b) To be 21 years of age.

TERMS

Article 127. The National Assembly representatives will be elected for a 6-year term, beginning on the date of the opening session.

DUTIES

Article 128. The duties of the National Assembly are:

1. To draft and approve laws and decrease and to amend and eliminate the existing ones. The assembly will also perform the authentic interpretation of the law.

2. To decree amnesty and pardon as well as commutation or reduction of penalties according to the law of amnesty.

3. To request reports and to summon the ministers, vice ministers, presidents of autonomous institutions, and directors of government institutions.

4. To grant and to cancel the legal status of entities of a civil or religious nature.

5. To analyze and approve the general budget of the Republic during times of peace and in accordance with the procedure established in the present constitution.

6. To pass laws regulating foreign investments.

7. To appoint magistrates to the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] who shall be elected from three-name slates suggested by the president of the Republic.

8. To receive and accept resignations or reinstatements presented regarding representatives of the National Assembly and magistrates of the Supreme Court of justice and the CSE.

9. To ratify or reject international treaties, conventions, or negotiations.

10. To regulate all matters regarding the symbols of the fatherland (the national flag, emblem, and anthem.)

11. To establish national honorable orders and distinctions.

12. To receive in solemn session the annual report by the president of the Republic.

13. To grant legislative powers to the president of the Republic during the recess periods of the National Assembly. Exempted from this are all matters regarding the codes of the Republic.

14. To create permanent or special commissions; it may establish investigatory commissions on any matter of public interest or it may delegate this task to permanent commissions dealing with the matter that is under investigation.

15. To grant pensions and honors to distinguished servants of the fatherland and humanity.

16. To amend the political and administrative division of the country.

17. To fill the vacancies of president and vice president should the two be definitively absent.

18. To authorize the president of the Republic to leave the country, provided that his absence is not for over 2 months.

19. To receive and settle complaints lodged against officials who have been granted immunity.

20. To issue its internal statute and guidelines.

ELECTION

Article 129. The representatives shall be elected by popular, secret, and direct ballot, according to the proportional representation system in electoral districts established by the law.

IMMUNITY

Article 130. The representatives shall be exempted from responsibility for their views and votes cast in the National Assembly and are immune in accordance with the law.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 131. The National Assembly shall be presided over by a board of directors made up by a chairman, three deputy chairmen, and three secretaries.

COMMISSIONS

Article 132. The permanent commissions will be in charge of studying and ruling on bills that are submitted for consideration before the National Assembly.

The special commissions are in charge of conducting temporary duties that shall be determined by the National Assembly or proposed by the presidency.

The president of the National Assembly shall appoint these two kinds of commissions, following consultations with the board of directors.

PROCESS OF INTRODUCING BILLS

Article 133. The representatives to the National Assembly and the president of the Republic can introduce bills. The Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Electoral Council can also do so in subjects under their province.

BILLS INTRODUCED BY THE GOVERNMENT BRANCHES

Article 134. The bills introduced by the president of the Republic, the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Supreme Electoral Council in accordance with the previous article, will directly pass to commission. In the case of an urgent bill from the executive, the president of the National Assembly can immediately submit it to discussion in a plenary session if the bill has been presented to the various representatives 48 hours in advance.

PROCEDURE AND DEBATE

Article 135. The procedures to be followed with regard to the bills and debate in the National Assembly will be regulated by the General Statute and Regulations of the National Assembly.

VOTE AND APPROVAL

Article 136. The approval of bills, with the exception of the constitution and constitutional laws, will require the vote be of the majority of the representatives present. Once the bill is approved, it will be sent to the president of the Repbulic for its sanction, promulgation, and publication.

VETO

Article 137. The president of the Republic will have a 15-day period from the date of receipt of the bill to veto it totally or partially. If the executive does not exercise the right to veto and does not promulgate the law within the established period, the president of the National Assembly will order its publication.

TOTAL VETO

Article 138. A bill that is totally vetoed by the president of the Republic will return to the National Assembly through the secretariat for debate in a plenary session. The president of the Republic will state the reasons on which he bases his veto. If the executive's veto is rejected by 70 percent of the votes of the representatives, the National Assembly must sanction, promulgate, and publish the law.

PARTIAL VETO

Article 139. If the president of the Republic partially vetoes a bill, amending, deleting or adding to it, the bill will return to the National Assembly through the secretariat, providing the reasons for his objections. In all cases, the law will be sent to the president of the Republic for his sanction, promulgation, and publication. If he does not do so within 15 days, the procedures established here will be carried out.

CHAPTER III

EXECUTIVE POWER

EXERCISE

Article 140. The executive power will be exercised by the president of the Republic of Nicaragua. The president of the Republic is the chief of the state and the chief of the defense and security forces of the nation.

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Article 141. The vice president of the Republic will carry out the functions that the president delegates to him and will replace him in his post in the case of a temporary or definite vacancy.

ELECTION

Article 142. The president and vice president will be elected by popular vote. Those who obtain a relative majority of votes will be elected.

QUALIFICATIONS

Article 143. The following requirements for president and vice president must be met:

a) Be a Nicaraguan citizen in good standing.

b) Be at least 25 years of age.

c) Be a layman.

TERM IN OFFICE

Article 144. The presidential term will be 6 years from the taking of the oath of office before the National Assembly. Presidents will have immunity [inmunidad] during their tenure.

REPLACEMENT DURING TEMPORARY ABSENCES

Article 145. In the event of simultaneous temporary absences of the president and vice president of the Republic, they will be replaced by the president of the National Assembly in accordance with the law.

REPLACEMENT IN THE EVENT OF PERMANENT ABSENCE

Article 146. In the event of the permanent absence of the president and vice president of the Republic, the National Assembly will determine the course of action to be followed.

PRESIDENTAL POWER

Article 147. The president of the Republic has the following powers:

1. Abide by and enforce the constitution and laws.

2. To exercise the power of proposing laws according to the provisions in this constitution.

3. To issue executive decrees with the force of law when these are:

a) Fiscal and administrative in nature.

b) Pertinent to international economic or political agreements, including those pertaining to the foreign debt.

c) To draft and present the general budget of the Republic in time of peace.

4. Appoint the minister delegates of government to the various geographical administrative divisions in the national territory.

5. Appoint the mayor of the nation's capital.

6. Assume the legislative powers the National Assembly will delegate during its periods of recess.

7. Direct the Republic's foreign relations and conclude international treaties, pacts, or agreements.

8. Decree a state of emergency in the cases outlined in this Constitution. The state of emergency must be ratified by the National Assembly within a period not exceeding 60 days.

9. Appoint and remove the ministers, deputy ministers, presidents of independent government agencies, and other government officials whose appointments or removals are not determined otherwise in the Constitution or the laws.

10. Appoint the chiefs of diplomatic missions.

11. Regulate laws totally or partially, according to their spirit or purpose.

12. Conclude contracts of national interest.

13. Declare war.

14. Confer honorary orders and decorations of a national character.

15. Direct the public administration.

16. Propose candidates to the National Assembly for the election of the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Electoral Council.

17. Through the vice president, personally address reports or special messages to the National Assembly.

18. Others established by this constitution and the laws.

MINISTERS OF STATE

FUNCTION

Article 148. The president of the Republic, in the exercise of his functions, will be assisted by the ministers, vice ministers, presidents of autonomous agencies and other officials whom he considers advisable for a successful public administration.

QUALIFICATIONS

Article 149. To be minister, vice minister, president of an autonomous agency, one must be:

a) Nicaraguan.

b) Over 21.

c) Fully enjoying one's political and civil rights.

RESPONSIBILITY

Article 150. The ministers are responsible for their acts in accordance with this constitution and the laws.

NUMBER AND ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRIES

Article 151. The law will determine the number and organization of the ministries of state and autonomous agencies, as well as their respective provinces.

DUTY OF THE STATE WORKERS

Article 152. In the exercise of their functions, the public officials and employees must strictly fulfill their state duties.

The use of state resources for ends other than to fulfill public functions is strictly prohibited.

Any party activity must be conducted outside of work hours.

SECOND SECTION

COMPTROLLERSHIP GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC

Article 153. The comptrollership general of the Republic has the responsibility of controlling, overseeing, and supervising the national or related revenues, expenses, and property, as well as the operations involving them.

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

Article 154. The law will determine the organization and operation of the comptrollership general of the Republic.

CHAPTER IV

JUDICIAL POWER

THE SOURCE OF JUSTICE

Article 155. Justice comes from the people and will be enforced in their name, and will be delegated by the judicial power, made up of the justice tribunals as established by law.

The justice tribunals form a unitary system the superior body of which is the Supreme Court of Justice, which presides over it. The jurisdiction of the tribunals belongs exclusively to the judicial power. Military matters are herein excluded.

GURARANTEE OF LAWFULNESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 156. The administration of justice guarantees the principle of legality and protects and guards human rights through the enforcement of the law in the matters or cases in its competence.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE MAGISTRATES

Article 157. The requirements to be magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice are:

a) To be a Nicaraguan citizen.

b) To be an attorney.

c) To be fully entitled to political and civil rights.

d) To be 25 years old.

Article 158. The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice will have immunity in acccordance with the law.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 159. The Supreme Court of Justice will have seven magistrates appointed by the National Assembly from the 3-name slates proposed by the president of the republic.

Article 160. The duties of the Supreme Court of Justice are:

a) To organize and to direct the administration of justice.

b) To hear and resolve the ordinary appeals of the rulings of the tribunals of justice of the Republic, according to the procedures established by law.

c) To hear and resolve the appeals presented for violation of rights established in the constitution, according to the law of appeals.

ch) To hear and resolve the appeals of unconstitutionality of the law presented according to the constitution and the law of appeals.

d) To appoint the judges of the tribunals of the Republic, according to the procedures established by law.

e) To draft their own statutes.

f) To establish their internal organization and appoint the personnel for their offices.

g) Any other duties established by law.

INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES

Article 161. The judges are independent in their judicial activities and must only obey the law. They will rule according to the principles of equality, openness to the public, and the right to free defense counsel.

PEOPLES PARTICIPATION

Article 162. The administration of justice will be organized and will function with the people's participation. The corresponding laws will determine this participation. The members of the tribunals of justice, whether or not they are attorneys, have equal power in performing their jurisdictional duties.

ENFORCEMENT OF RULINGS AND RESOLUTIONS

Article 163. State authorities, organizations, individuals, and corporations may not avoid enforcing rulings and resolutions issued by the judges and courts.

CHAPTER V

ELECTORAL POWER

DUTIES

Article 164. The organization, direction, and supervision of elections belongs exclusively to the electoral power.

COMPOSITION

Article 165. The electoral power comprises the CSE and other lower electoral organizations.

Article 166. The CSE shall be composed of five magistrates and their respective alternates whom the National Assembly shall select from 3-name slates proposed by the president of the Republic.

REQUIREMENTS

Article 167. The requirements to be a CSE magistrate are:

a) To be a Nicaraguan citizen.

b) To be fully entitled to political and citizen rights.

c) To be 25 years old.

Article 168. CSE magistrates shall have immunity in accordance with the law.

DUTIES

Article 169. The CSE will have the following duties:

a) Organize and oversee the elections established by the constitution and the electoral law.

b) Name members of all electoral organizations, in accordance with the law.

c) Implement constitutional and legal provisions regarding the electoral process.

ch) Have the final decision regarding rulings by lower electoral organizations.

d) Issue, in accordance with the law, the appropriate measures so the electoral processes are conducted under full guarantees.

e) Conduct the final count of ballots cast during elections.

f) Issue the final statement on the results of the elections.

g) Prepare the electoral calendar.

h) Organize and oversee plebiscites or referendums that may be called.

i) Issue its own regulations.

J) Perform other duties which the law may establish.

TITLE IX

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

CHAPTER I

ON MUNICIPALITIES

CRITERIA FOR TERRITORIAL DEMARCATION

Article 170. For administrative purposes, the national territory will be demarcated into diverse geographical districts. To this effect, the following criteria shall be considered:

a) Strategic location, within the framework of the national defense and economy.

b) Cultural and productive function [vocacion].

c) Population density.

d) Extraordinary circumstances.

The law on this matter will determine the number of districts and their organization, structure, and function.

ON THE MUNICIPALITY

Article 171. The municipality, viewed as the basic unit for the country's political administrative division, shall be organized in accordance with the law. The government and administration of the municipalities is the responsibility of their authorities, who are entitled to their autonomy without detriment to the central government. The law shall regulate how these authorities are elected.

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT

Article 172. The state guarantees the establishment of overall development of all the regions of the Nicaraguan territory.

CHAPTER II

INDIAN POPULATION AND ATLANTIC COAST COMMUNITIES

RIGHTS OF THE INDIAN POPULATION AND ATLANTIC COAST COMMUNITIES

Article 173. The Indian populations and Atlantic Coast communities are entitled to live and develop under norms of social organization attuned with their historical and cultural traditions.

Therefore, the state guarantees to these populations and communities that they shall be entitled to utilize their natural resources, the implementation of their norms for communal property, and the free election of their authorities and representatives. Likewise, it guarantees the preservation of their cultures, languages, religions, and customs.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN POPULATIONS AND ATLANTIC COAST COMMUNITIES

Article 174. The state shall organize by means of all the autonomy regime in the areas where the Indian populations and Atlantic Coast communities live.

TITLE X

SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION, ITS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT LAWS [reforma-leyes]

CHAPTER I

ON THE POLITICAL CONSTITUTION

CHARTER

Article 175. The political constitution is the charter of the republic; all other laws are subject to it. Laws, treaties, decrees, regulations, orders, and provisions that counter or alter its provisions shall not be binding.

PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY

Article 176. No state power, government body, or official will have any authority, faculties, or jurisdiction other than those which the constitution and, in accordance with it, the laws of the republic confer upon them.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS

Article 177. The Constitutional laws are: the Electoral Law, the Emergency Law, and the Law of Protection for Civil Rights, which are issued while the Nicaraguan Constitution is in force.

Article 178. The president of the republic can decree for a specific extendable period a state of emergency throughout all or part of the national territory; this measure must be ratified by the National Assembly within 60 days following the decree. In case of war, such a ratification is not necessary.

The Decree of the State of Emergency will put into effect the Emergency Law.

WHEN A NATIONAL EMERGENCY IS DECREED

Article 179. A State of Emergency can be declared:

a) In the imminent danger of a foreign invasion.

b) When the country is at war.

c) In case of natural disasters such as: earthquakes, floods, epidemics, and other public disasters.

ch) When, due to another circumstance, the defense of the peace or the security of the nation demands it.

GUARANTEES THAT CANNOT BE SUSPENDED

Article 180. The president of the republic cannot suspend the rights, duties, and guarantees established in articles: 29, 33, 38 (except for point b), 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67 first paragraph, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 (except point ch), 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, and 89.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTIONAL CONTROL

APPEALS ON GROUNDS OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY

Article 181. An appeal on grounds of unconstitutionality is established against any law, decree, or regulation that opposes what is established in the constitution.

BODY THAT HEARS THE APPEALS ON GROUNDS OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY

Article 182. The Supreme Court of Justice is the body that is competent to hear appeals concerning unconstitutionality. The respective law will establish the procedures.

WHO CAN FILE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY APPEALS

Article 183. The following are empowered to file unconstitutionality appeals:

a) The president of the Republic.

b) The president of the National Assembly.

c) The president of the Supreme Electoral Council in matters under his jurisdiction.

ch) Thirty-five representatives to the National Assembly [as published].

d) The signatures of 10,000 citizens, duly authenticated in accordance with the law on this subject.

SEEKING PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Article 184. The right to seek proection of civil rights is established above any law, act, or resolution, and in general above any action or neglect of an official, authority, or agent who violates or tries to violate the rights and guarantees stipulated in the political constitution.

SEEKING PERSONAL PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Article 185. The personal protection of civil rights is established to favor those whose liberty, physical integrity, and security have been violated or are in danger of being violated.

LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Article 186. The law for the protection of civil rights shall regulate the proceedings established in this chapter.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

POWER TO REFORM

Article 187. The National Assembly has the power to totally or partially reform this political constitution.

PARTIAL REFORMS

Article 188. The president of the Republic or 32 representatives of the National Assembly shall have the power to make partial reforms. The procedure for a partial reform is the following:

a.) The reform proposal must include the articles to be reformed and a list of the reasons supporting the reforms.

b.) Such a proposal shall be sent to a special commission that will be appointed by the president of the National Assembly.

c.) The commission shall give its report within a 60-day period.

ch.) Once the report has been presented, the assembly shall begin to discuss it by means of the established proceedings for the creation of laws. Such reforms must be approved by 60 percent of the members of the National Assembly.

TOTAL REFORMS

Article 189. One more than half of the representatives in the National Assembly shall have the power to make total reforms, and they shall follow the same established proceedings as in the previous article regarding its presentation with the following modifications:

a) For its approval, two thirds of the members of the National Assembly will be required.

b) Once the total reform has been approved, the National Assembly shall set a date for the election of a national constituent assembly.

c.) As long as a new constitution is not approved by a national constituent assembly, the current constitution shall remain in effect.

VETO

Article 190. The president of the Republic shall have the right to veto, according to what has been established in the constitution.

REFORMS TO CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS

Article 191. The same rules shall apply for reforming constitutional laws.

TITLE XI

FINAL AND PROVISIONAL DISPOSITIONS

SOLE CHAPTER

DURATION

Article 192. This constitution will be implemented from the date on which it is published in the Official Gazette and it will abolish the Republic's Fundamental Statute, the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of the Nicaraguan people, and all other legal dispositions that are not in accord with the new constitution.

DISSEMINATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 193. The constitution will have ample dissemination in the official language and will also be translated into the Atlantic Coast dialects for its dissemination.

JUDICIAL ORDER

Article 194. As long as it is not amended or abolished, the current judicial order will continue to be implemented as it is in accord with this constitution.

ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Article 195. The structure and organization of the current judicial branch will continue to be enforced as long as the law that establishes its new organization is not drafted.

CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY

Article 196. The current administrative political division of the national territory will continue until a law regarding this matter is drafted.

TERM IN OFFICE

Article 197. The president, vice president, as well as the representatives in the National Assembly elected on 4 November 1984 will continue in their office for the period that ends on 10 and 9 January 1991, respectively.

COPIES

Article 198. Four copies of this constitution will be signed by the National Assembly president and representatives and by the president of the Republic. The copies will be kept at the presidencies of the National Assembly, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Supreme Electoral Council, and the presidency of the Republic. Each will be kept as authentic texts of the Nicaraguan constitution. The president of the Republic will have it published in the Official Gazette.

GATT DEBATES CONDEMN U.S. TRADE POLICIES

FL171659 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1413 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The third working day at the GATT meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, began today with two series of debates condemning the United States. Local sources agree that during the first two meetings, influential underdeveloped countries harshly criticized the trade policies and proposals presented at GATT by the U.S. delegation. The Group of 10 -- Cuba, Peru, Nicaragua, Brazil, India, Egypt, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Yugoslavia -- responded to the aggressive U.S. declarations.

French Trade Minister Michel Noir reiterated that his country does not accept the inclusion of the topic of agricutural subsidies which harm underdeveloped countries as reported by 14 so-called Third World agricutural countries. Cuba, India, Nicaragua, and Peru reiterated the declarations made at the recently concluded nonaligned countries summit on the prohibition at this meeting of the so-called new topics. The United States is trying to introduce non-traditional topics at the GATT meeting and has been harshly criticized because of this and because of its protectionist policy which harms the trade relations of underdeveloped countries. [passage omitted]

REPORTAGE ON PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

Delegation Arrives in Havana

FL171812 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A PRC delegation of parliamentarians headed by Deputy Zeng Tao arrived today in Havana. The delegation is touring Latin America including Uruguay and Panama. They will be in Havana until 24 September. During his stay in Cuba, Zeng Tao will meet with Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, as well as other government personalities. [passage omitted]

Visits Foreign Ministry

FL181825 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation from the PRC National Peoples' Congress, presided over by Deputy Zeng Tao, has met in the Foreign Ministry headquarters with Foreign Vice Minister Comrade Giraldo Mazola. Deputy Zeng Tao conveyed a greeting from National People's Congress President Peng Zhen. For his part, the Cuban vice minister welcomed the visitors and expressed his satisfaction with the meeting.

The Chinese deputies also met with Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the Peoples' Government [ANPP], at ANPP headquarters. Bravo explained ANPP tasks to the deputies as well as details of the current renewal process of the Peoples' Government organs, and stressed their democratic character, citing the complete participation of the masses.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS REESTABLISHED WITH CUBA

PA180022 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1510 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 17 Sep (REUTER) -- The Chamber of Deputies today issued a resolution proposing the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Dominican Republic and Cuba, which were interrupted more than 20 years ago.

Mario Read Vittini, legal adviser of the executive branch, imediately reacted to this proposal saying that President Joaquin Balaguer will have the final word on this resolution. [passage omitted]

The resolution was unanimously approved by the members of the Chamber of Deputies, the majority of whom belong to Balaguer's party, the Reformist Party. The Chamber claims that the reestablishment of commercial and diplomatic ties between the two countries is a matter of "national interest." [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS -- President Joaquin Balaguer yesterday received in solemn audiences the new ambassadors from Israel and Spain, who presented their credentials to the head of state in separate ceremonies in the hall of ambassadors of the National Palace. The new diplomats accredited to the Dominican Government are Shmuel Teveth from Israel and Don Luis Marinas Otero from Spain. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo Listin Diario in Spanish 6 Sep p 48 FL]

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OUTCOME OF MINISTERIAL GATT TALKS IN URUGUAY

Final Declaration Approved

PY201858 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1518 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, 20 Sep (EFE) -- The signatories of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) today agreed to hold a new round of multilateral commercial talks that will include agricuture, but will leave the decision on services up to a special ministeral conference.

The final declaration of the conference, approved today by 74 of the 92 GATT members, set in motion the "Uruguay Round of Talks," which has been the key objective of the GATT ministerial conference held in the Uruguayan resort of Punta del Este.

The final declaration pointed to the harmful effects of subsidies on farming and stressed the need to lift them, although it set no deadline.

A negotiating committee has been created to analyze the services issue, but committee members have not yet been designated. Apparently, this means that the signatories will be free to join it. The committee will decide whether the GATT ministerial representatives should hold a special meeting in order to analyze the committee's conclusions.

Mexico Supports Common Market

PY200336 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0230 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Mexican Minister of Commerce Hector Hernandez today announced Mexico wants to join the trade agreement signed by Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.

The Mexican trade minister made this announcement in Punta del Este, Uruguay, where he is attending the GATT meeting. The first step to establishing this South American common market was taken by Brazilian President Jose Sarney when he visited Argentina in late July.

According to Mexican Trade Minister Hernandez, the South American market grants mutual benefits for all parties. He added that in many cases these benefits surpass those now being discussed within the framework of the GATT meeting.

Trade Ministers Clash

OW200229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT 20 Sep 86

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay, Sept. 19 [KYODO] -- Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, Hajime Tamura, Friday clashed head on with his French counterpart Michel Noir over a European Community (EC) initiative to take up a "balance of benefits" issue at a new round of world trade talks.

The two met for one and a half hours on the occcasion of a ministerial session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the presence of French Agriculture Minister Francois Guillaume.

Tamura used tough language, in the second meeting with Noir, in countering the EC's move which Japan thinks is targeted at countries with trade surpluses, officials said.

Noir told Tamura the balance of benefits issue is not targeted at particular countries but that the EC would like to seek "common benefits" through freer world trade by reaffirming GATT principles, the officials said. the balance of benefits is one of such principles and it is unreasonable for Japan to oppose it, Noir was quoted as saying.

Tamura said he differs from Noir in philosophy on the matter and is in favor of realizing common benefits but the EC's plan could mean correction of unbalanced distribution of benefits resulting from different national economic performance. GATT principles are clear and there is no need to write new ones into GATT, Tamura said. "We cannot cooperate with you if you stick to this policy" Tamura was quoted as saying. "I would leave for home."

The EC formally raised the issue Thursday but conference sources said it has received little support. The community claims that the current GATT-based trading system has led to an imbalance of benefits and that a "genuine" balance should be established through the projected new round.

Kuranari Praises 'Uruguay Round'

OW201734 Tokyo KYODO in English 1710 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, Uruguay, Sept. 20 [KYODO] -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Saturday evaluated highly the agreement just reached to start a new round of multilateral trade negotiations at a ministerial meeting here of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"I am glad GATT member nations have settled such important issues as services, trade, and agriculture in a spirit of mutual concession," Kuranari told reporters.

An accord reached between Japan and the European Economic Community (EC) to continue to discuss the "balance of benefits" issue, which refers to countries with trade surpluses, will also be beneficial to both sides, he said.

International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura said he was glad the issue was omitted from a declaration issued at the end of the six-day GATT meeting.

"If that (inclusion of a reference to trade surpluses) happened, the free trade system as promoted by GATT would deteriorate into a system of controlled trade or trade protectionism," he told reporters. He stressed the need for Japan to continue its efforts to expand domestic demand, reform its economic structure, and increase imports.

CAPUTO WANTS SOVIETS TO BUILD BAHIA BLANCA PORT

PY171333 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Sep 86 pp 1, 4

[Commentary by J. Iglesias Rouco entitled: "Two Other Dangerous Contradictions"]

[Excerpt] Administrative disorder still prevails despite the efforts that the president is reportedly making to restructure the bureaucratic apparatus and state-run companies.

For example: The preparations for Mr Alfonsin's visit to the USSR coincide with a series of contradictory positions adopted by Foreign Minister Caputo, which in turn result in equally contradictory orders being issued by the Foreign Ministry. According to our sources, these orders refer to issues which have nothing or little to do with the Foreign Ministry's terms of reference, and which may jeopardize other government interests, particularly in the area of defense. Defense Ministry spokesmen are not hiding their concern over the eventual negative effect that these Foreign Ministry orders may have on the Armed Forces, and on the business sectors related to military industry and other public areas.

In fact according to our sources, the Foreign Ministry is reportedly exerting pressure to ensure that the Bahia Blanca port construction work is awarded to the Soviet Government, despite the fact there are other offers that are interesting from the technical, economic, and financial point of view.

Since the time of its announcement during the so-called [military government] "process", there was never much information about the Bahia Blanca project, and everything suggests that the only offer available is that of the Soviets. However, several Argentine companies have submitted their proposals. The French Government also submitted its offer through one of its state organizations, Sofremer, which is associated with Dumez and with the Argentine consortium made up of Dyopsa, Glasa, and Pentamar. In truth, the latter companies initially submitted their offers individually but then later accepted an invitation extended by the French to submit a joint offer. But they have not withdrawn their first offer so that they can resort to this negotiating element to confront the Soviet proposal. More recently, China also showed interest in the Bahia Blanca undertaking although it offered less attractive conditions.

From an exclusively economic point of view, the offer that Argentine companies submitted individually reportedly featured the lowest prices. But, this offer left some technical and financial issues unclear. From what we understand, their quotation was $74,991,287 for the works, excluding taxes and social welfare charges; while the Soviets price totalled $98,553,000. As if this was not enough, the Soviet offer does not reportedly specify what would be the direct Soviet contribution in the operation since the technological information included in its offer belongs to the Nedeco, a Netherlands consulting "holding"; and the works would be carried by the Royal Boskalis-Westminister, a Dutch dredging subsidiary of the UK's Westminister Group, which is represented in Argentina by Intmaco, Inc. In sum: aside from any political or strategic reasons, the USSR is merely lending its name to be used in this project by third parties.

But the studies undertaken by the Argentine Government indicate that the French offer -- at $80 million, financed by the French Government -- is the most interesting. (The Chinese were left out because of lack of technical experience and because many of its ports were built by Sofremer). In light of this, the Argentine Foreign Ministry began to negotiate at different government levels that the work should be awarded to the Soviet Union. The Foreign Ministry argues that this undertaking is a "political decision" that the president must take with him on his upcoming visit to Moscow.

According to our sources, once he learned about the Foreign Ministry's stand and about insistent Soviet pressure, the French ambassador launched a strong counter offensive at all official levels. This may complicate the Argentine renegotiation of the foreign debt at the "Paris Club," and also the delivery of spares and other parts for the Mirage and Super Etendard planes of the Argentine Air Force and Navy. [passage omitted]

DIPLOMATS IGNORE THREATS, ATTEND CELEBRATIONS

PY192037 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1926 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has reported that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo yesterday sent a telegram to his Chilean colleague, Jaime del Valle, to congratulate him on the anniversary of Chilean independence. The Foreign Ministry spokesman thus denied an article published in a local daily.

Although there was a noticeable absence of political personalities at the reception at the Chilean Embassy yesterday, journalists who attended the reception verified the attendance of high-ranking Argentine diplomats, including department directors.

U.S. HELICOPTERS SPOT COCAINE FACTORIES IN BENI

PY202221 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 20 Sep (AFP) -- The General Command of the Bolivian Police said today in La Paz that two cocaine factories were destroyed in antidrug operations in the last few days by the joint forces of the Bolivian Police and the U.S. Army.

The operations took place in Beni, northeastern Bolivia, where U.S. Black Hawk helicopter crews discovered two clandestine airfields. The helicopters entered the area and found materials to manufacture drugs and other equipment, including electric generators. The police report says that Jose Bores was arrested, and that another person seen at the site escaped.

The joint Bolivian-U.S. maneuvers started on 17 July after the arrival of 170 U.S. soldiers equipped with 6 helicopters, sophisticated communications hardware, and modern arms.

Labor and political sectors have strongly criticized the U.S. military intervention because they believe it violates national sovereignty. Bolivian authorities, however, have claimed the right of the government to fight drug trafficking with radical measures.

Actions Reduce Traveling

PY191555 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p 4

[Excerpt] The number of people traveling abroad has dropped by about 18 percent following the arrival in Bolivia of U.S. troops to provide logistic support in the struggle against drug trafficking.

This information has been provided by migration under secretary Willy Sandoval, who added that the number of travelers might have dropped because the Bolivian and foreign citizens linked with drug trafficking are hiding or because they have fled by air or land to neighboring countries.

The intense antidrug action has reduced the number of people carrying drugs abroad, because the drug trafficking network has been practically dismantled.

Sandovar pointed out that within a few days of the arrival of the U.S. troops, more than 300 people swiftly left Bolivia -- especially for Panama -- where they have been identified by the authorities. [passage omitted]

POLICE LOCATE JAILBREAKERS' HIDEOUT, 1 DEAD

PY200343 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2358 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Sep (EFE) -- One of the 14 inmates, who last Wednesday escaped from the La Papuda Penitentiary in Brasilia after taking 14 people hostage for 32 hours, was killed today in a clash with police. The forces of order located the hideout of five of them in an area south of Brasilia.

Cesar Paz, the official spokesman for the Secretariat of Public Security, has told EFE that during the clash -- which took place in the city of Luziania, 20 km south of Brasilia -- one of the leaders of the jailbreak, identified as Edimilson Santa Lima, alias "Gregorinho," was killed.

Another escapee, not yet identified, was arrested and interrogated by authorities to find out the whereabouts of the other fugitives. According to Paz, the arrested escapee might be Ivan Costa de Oliveira, the youngest inmate, who was sentenced to a 6-year prison term for assault with a deadly weapon.

After the jailbreak last Wednesday, 300 policemen, accompanied by dogs and supported by helicopters, began chasing the 15 escapees. "The raid continues and there is a possibility that some news may be reported over the next few hours," said Cesar Paz.

NAVY MASTERS COMPLETE NUCLEAR FUELS CYCLE

PY220125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 21 Sep (AFP) -- The Brazilian weekly RELATORIO RESERVADO today reported the Brazilian Navy already has total knowledge of how to manage the complete cycle of nuclear fuels. The report, which has neither been officially confirmed or denied, also indicates there are no important technical problems that need to be resolved and that the only thing needed now is the necessary industrial infrastructure in order to implement the production process.

RELATORIO RESERVADO did not reveal its sources nor the details about the work that has been carried out by the Brazilian Navy experts to master the complete cycle of nuclear fuels.

In early September, Brazilian Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboya revealed the Navy is developing the necessary technology for the construction of nuclear submarines. On that occasion, Saboya did not reveal the origin of the fuel that Brazilian nuclear submarines would use.

The minister stated that the Brazilian Navy will not manufacture nuclear devices. He also stated that in Ipero, Sao Paulo State, Navy technicians and personnel of the Nuclear Research Institute of the University of Sao Paulo are developing plans for the first nuclear submarine. [passage omitted]

PINOCHET SPEAKS ON OCCASION OF ARMY DAY

PA201614 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 1843 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Speech by Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet on occasion of Army Day; place not given -- live or recorded, monitored in progress]

[Text] ...Soviet empire did not hesitate to draw its sword and become the protective shield of national life on 11 September 1973. Since that time, we have not rested a single moment in raising up the Chilean nation, prostrated by foreign ideologies and political ambitions. Moreover, the Marxist-Leninist action has not halted a single instant and has been carrying out the most brutal campaign to distort the truth. In the face of the failure of this campaign, it has tried to impose on Chile a war without bounds which, because of its means and methods, has forced the Army [words indistinct] to face this sinister and menacing enemy; which in recent times has clandestinely brought in weapons and explosives to carry out guerrilla warfare in Chile and to try to stage an assassination that was not totally successful thanks to divine protection and the courage of the nine wounded and four soldiers and one Carabinero who bravely fell when they protected the president of the Republic, thus fulfilling their duty. To all of them, our prayers and our faith in the destiny of Chile. To all their relatives, our affection and gratitude.

Soldiers, the struggle is not over. We cannot be deceived by phrases and thoughts that are idealistic. Those who say that Chile should not become polarized know well that the world's countries are already polarized between east and west. Now the world is involved in an unconventional war because, as I said, the struggle is without borders or fronts. They also know that Chile is located somewhere in the world and that since 1973 it has struggled for freedom because its sons do not want to be slaves or to form part of the communist empire that is being created. Viva Chile!

EFE NOTES ABSENCE OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMATS

PY201830 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0901 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 20 Sep (EFE) -- The absence of all 12 European ambassadors at the traditional military parade celebrating "the Army day of glory" on 19 September in Santiago is evidence that relations between General Augusto Pinochet's government and the EEC are cooling. For the first time in many years, the heads of diplomatic missions of the 12 European countries were not present. They were represented by four military attaches at the solemn parade of the four branches of the Chilean Armed Forces, presided over by the head of state.

On 11 September, 15 ambassadors, among whom were several Europeans, were out of the country and could not attend the ceremonies in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of the Chilean government. However, almost all foreign diplomatic representatives attended the Te Deum mass in Santiago Metropolitan Cathedral on 18 September, celebrated in commemoration of the 176 years of national independence.

The evident intention of the EEC ambassadors in selecting the public ceremonies they have attended lately, all presided over by General Pinochet, is to show, in subtle diplomatic language, the deterioration of relations. According to local observers, this deterioration started to show 2 and 1/2 months ago, when various EEC countries separately expressed their deep concern over the repressive measures adopted by the Chilean Government on occasion of the opposition's protest of 2 and 3 July. [passage omitted]

PROGOVERNMENT GROUPS ATTACK FOREIGN NEWSMEN

PY182243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 18 Sep (AFP) -- Groups of supporters of Chile's military government today attacked several foreign correspondents who were covering the Te Deum mass held on independence day at Santiago's cathedral.

Among the foreign reporters was a team from French Television Channel One, whose four members were unharmed and managed to save their cameras, as they reported to AFP.

The journalists stated that they were attacked by individuals who displayed flags and pictures of President Augusto Pinochet but they were able to reach their downtown hotel unharmed. The correspondents said that they asked police and security officers at the scene to intervene, but they were ignored. The assailants called them communists and liars, referring to the image of the military government abroad, according to one of the journalists.

A similar attack was experienced by another group of foreign correspondents during the march in support of the military government on 9 September in downtown Santiago, when they were beaten with banners on the National Vanguard Group, which supports the government.

Many photographers, who were reporting on the ceremony inside and outside the Santiago Cathedral, have said that their work was restricted because of the excessive zeal of Pinochet's security agents.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS EEC COUNCIL DECLARATION

PY182351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0420 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 17 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean military regime today rejected the declaration formulated in Brussels by the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers, calling it "interference in the domestic affairs" of Chile. General Augusto Pinochet's government answered this declaration in a communique released tonight in Santiago by the Chilean Foreign Ministry.

In a meeting in Brussels on 15 September, the foreign ministers of the 12 EEC countries approved a document on Chile. Chilean media did not report the contents of the document. The declaration deplored the death of members of Pinochet's motorcade during the attack against him, condemned violence, and requested the release of the detained political leaders. It also demanded that the armed gangs, which kidnapped and killed four people during the first days after the imposition of the state of siege, be disbanded.

The 12 European foreign ministers strongly protested the violation of diplomatic rights and privileges concerning the case involving the forceful arrest of four students who were in an official vehicle of the Netherlands Embassy and under the personal protection of the Netherlands charge d'affairs.

Upon confirming that the statement issued by the EEC Council of Ministers had actually been censored by the Chilean press, the European ambassadors today held an urgent meeting at which they designated the British ambassador -- in his capacity as representative of the rotating EEC presidency --- to deliver the statement to the Chilean Foreign Minister. A few hours later, the Chilean Foreign Ministry made its response in an official statement explaining the country's situation within the framework of its struggle against "a terrorist escalation aimed at wreacking havoc and ungovernability."

The government statement also refers to the discovery of arsenals of arms and explosives of an unprecedented magnitude in Latin America, which clandestinely entered Chile "as part of a foreign-supported subversive plot."

After referring to the attack against Gen Pinochet and recalling that five bodyguards were killed in the ambush, the Foreign Ministry communique states that "a Communist Party organization has publicly admitted" that it perpetrated the attack, and that some of the weapons from the clandestine arsenals were used.

The communique adds that under these conditions, the government was forced to enact a state of siege and that the foreign minister informed the ambassadors of the reasons for this measure and of the need to maintain it for a prudent period as advised by the investigators. The statement notes that in this regard the detention of some people, "whose possible involvement in illegal acts must be determined," will only last as long as necessary for the investigations. In addition, the restrictive measures imposed on some magazines "will be lifted as soon as circumstances permit."

Concerning the detention of the four students who were accompanied by the Netherlands charge d'affaires inside an official vehicle of the Netherlands Embassy, the Foreign Ministry communique states that it was presumed that they were "individuals who reportedly were involved to a certain degree in the attack against the head of state." This is why the Chilean security officials "stopped the automobile of the charge d'affaires and detained his companions."

The Chilean Foreign Ministry then reasserts its energetic repudiation of all types of terrorism, and recalls that the government has emphatically stated that no terrorist, subversive, or other type of effort will alter its firm goal of conducting the country to full democracy.

Taking into account all this supporting information, the Chilean Foreign Ministry states that "it cannot accept the terms of the statement of the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers." The communique concludes by explaining the Chilean rejection of the EEC protest, stating that the protest, "besides ignoring the importance of the supporting information, is meddling in domestic affairs and disregards the circumstances that motivated the authorities to act.

DANUS REJECTS NEWSPAPER'S VERSION OF INTERVIEW

PY220159 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1921 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 21 Sep (EFE) -- The commander of Chile's Southern Military Region, Major General Luis Danus, today rejected the "interpretations of the international media" regarding an interview he granted to the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS, and reaffirmed his absolute loyalty to General Augusto Pinochet.

In an extensive statement that was published today in the local media, Danus says that the interview, a written test of which was given to the special correspondent of the Madrid newspaper, "bears little resemblance" to the report that was published yesterday in Madrid by EL PAIS, which was picked up by EFE. In the interview which is now being denied by Danus it was stated, among other things, that Danus believes "different persons must govern Chile in 1989."

In his statement Danus also indicates that the interview published by the Spanish newspaper does not mention "any of the answers to the 14 questions contained in the written questionnaires that was submitted to me by" the journalist. His statement has been published by the local media, and in it Danus outlines the questions that the Spanish journalist asked him. He also lists some of the written answers. "For the last time -- because I will not make any more statements on this topic --" Danus stresses, "I reject the interpretations of the international media, which have the intention of causing divisions within our institution and the government. I am absolutely loyal to the commander in chief of the Army, Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte," the military commander stressed.

Danus concludes his statement reiterating his absolute loyalty to the Constitution, and stressing that he fully shares the Chilean Government's declaration of principle, "which has inspired my actions while I have loyally worked for my government, which has carried out an irreproachable task for the benefit of the country's development and in support of the needy."

Moreover, EFE has learned that in addition to the written questionnaire that was answered in writing, the EL PAIS special correspondent had a 45-minute personal interview with Danus in the city of Punta Arenas. The contents of that oral interview, which was recorded, together with the written answers supplied by the high-ranking military commander served as the basis for the article that was published on 20 September by the Madrid newspaper, which was picked up by EFE.

Chile's Southern Military Region encompasses Magallanes, whose capital is Punta Arenas, in the extreme south of South America, the post of military chief of that region is considered one of the most important in Chile's Armed Forces.

COMMUNIST LEADER ASSASSINATED IN ANTIOQUIA

PA202101 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2021 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Medellin, Colombia -- Communist leader Alberto Marulanda Zapata, a leader of the Patriotic Union [UP], was shot to death today by unidentified people in La Miel, Antioquia Department.

Marulanda Zapata, a 39-year-old veterinarian, was director of the UP regional board in La Miel, 22 kms from Medellin. The UP was founded last year after the truce with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

The killing of this left-wing leader adds to the violent deaths of more than 200 leaders and militants of this group in the past year, including the killings 15 days ago of UP congressmen Leonardo Posada and Pedro Nel Jimenez. The leaders of this new political party -- which won more than 10 seats in congress in the March elections and sponsored the presidential candidacy of Jaime Pardo in May -- have denounced a "paramilitary plan of death squadrons to annihilate" the members of this group.

UP spokesmen have blamed an alleged private guard for the killing of Marulanda Zapata, however there is no official version of the incident yet, which is being investigated by a judge.

GOVERNMENT, FARC HOLD MEETING ON PEACE PROCESS

PA192020 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The first direct contact between the new government and representatives of the FARC took place yesterday. The purpose of the meeting was to propose to the FARC a gradual return to civilian life. Participating were Carlos Ossa Escobar, adviser on peace matters, and members of the FARC staff. Here is a report by Irma Londono Arango:

[Londono Arango] There will definitely be no verification commissions in the peace process from now on, and peace actions will be supported by the law through court rulings. Advisers Carlos Ossa Escobar notified the FARC staff about this decision during a meeting in La Uribe yesterday. The government was represented at the meeting by Carlos Ossa Escobar and his advisers, Gabriel Silva, Jesus Bejarano, and Rafael Pardo; the FARC was represented by Braulio Herrera, Alberto Rojas Puyo, Manuel Marulanda Velez, Jacobo Arenas, and Alfonso Cano.

The government announced that the state will take a leading role in this process, adding that the guerrillas must agree to turn over to the authorities those individuals who commit crimes, no longer trying and executing members of the organization.

Ossa said that those involved in the peace process must speedily accept the reestablishment of civil order. The importance of the old peace commission was also acknowledged and it was stated that the work that the commission carried out will be continued and expanded. The sides accused each other of violating the agreements. It was said that in another meeting, scheduled to be held in 15 days, the FARC will present its reply to the government's conditions.

The Patriotic Union also set conditions for beginning the dismantling of the FARC fronts.

[Begin recording] [Londono Arango] What would the conditions be?

[Patriotic Union Senator Alberto Rojas Puyo] Above all, the right to life. That is the most pressing and urgent thing. The rebels, especially those who are observing the cease-fire agreements, want to rejoin civilian life. That is the reason for the peace process. That is the reason why the agreements have been signed. However, they hope that the conditions that will guarantee their lives will exist. [end recording]

Positive Results

PA200444 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Passages within quotations recorded]

[Excerpts] Talks in La Uribe between the government and the secretariat of the FARC were tense and difficult. The guerrillas and the government presented their positions, making serious accusations against each other. This first dialogue was held in La Uribe's Casa Verde, where the truce verification commission was terminated. In other words, at this moment, there is no one to verify if the truce is being complied with or violated.

Our correspondent Alvaro Osorio was in La Uribe; here is his report:

[Osorio] "The government set forth its peace policy in a document delivered to FARC's high command. The government of President Virgilio Barco delivered a report on its policy for the next 4 years. Meanwhile, FARC agreed to study the document. FARC leaders have already made some comments, and have some objections, based not only on the document's contents, but on the way the peace commission has been appointed. They say that one person is not enough to do the work during the entire process and have asked that the members of the former peace commission be included in the process, and that the verification commission not be dismantled. [passage omitted]

Ossa brought a document on the new government's position regarding the peace process, which is to continue with the agreements. Although the document deals with general matters, for the first time, it mentions the demobilization of the guerrillas. [passage omitted]

The document also establishes that the verification tasks will be carried out by the regular authorities.

[Ossa] "We suggested to President Barco that he immediately appoint a verification commission. This might be done by the president or his counsellor. However, in President Barco's new strategy, this commission to verify agreements and implementation should be present."

After discussing the document, the peace adviser presented FARC with all its violations to the truce.

[Ossa] "This is a list that includes all the groups: FARC; M-19; the Popular Liberation Army, EPL; the Army of National Liberation, ELN. The report does not have many details, but they have been trying to sabotage the agreement reached at La Uribe for a long time, and say that we are not doing our part."

FARC also submitted its list of complaints. According to this guerrilla organization, more than 300 of its members have been killed by the Armed Forces since the truce was signed in May 1984.

This meeting ended at 1750, and only one of the three points of the agenda had been discussed. The reforms approved in the agreement reached in La Uribe, and the rehabilitation mechanisms should be discussed within the next 15 days. At this time FARC will deliver to the government a report on the peace document. The result of the meeting for both sides was positive.

[Ossa] "It was a meeting to get to know each other, which establishes the beginning and strengthening of the reconciliation process with those groups, such as FARC, that really want to participate in this process."

UP LEADER DENIES EFFORTS TO DIVIDE ARMED FORCES

PA212111 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Bogota — Jaime Pardo Leal, leader of the Patriotic Union [UP], has firmly denied a report published in today's EL TIEMPO saying that the new objective of communism is the division of the military forces. He also said that the Communist Party has not met to declare war on the Army, and that it respects the military institution because it is essential and fundamental to defend the national sovereignty.

Pardo Leal said that the report seems to have been written by the military intelligence services and that the Communist Party has not thought of dividing the Armed Forces. He also said that none of those mentioned in the report — Gilberto Vieira [Communist Party leader], Jaime Pardo Leal, (Carlos Enrique Cardona), and Braulio Herrora [UP coordinator] -- have discussed such a topic. He added that it is unfortunate that such a respectable newspaper as EL TIEMPO publishes such reports that, due to their content, support the campaign of persecution against the UP.

Reporter Luis Felipe Gomez Maldonado gives further details on this:

[Gomez Maldonado] Today's EL TIEMPO published a report saying that in a meeting held during the first few days of September, the highest leaders of the extreme left discussed and approved several policies to be followed, including the one dealing with the Colombian Armed Forces. We have established contact with Dr Jaime Pardo Leal of the UP, who denies this report and states that he did not attend such a meeting. Isn't that so, Doctor?

[Pardo Leal] That is right. That type of meeting has not been held. From the content of the report one can easily infer that it was written by the military intelligence services. What the EL TIEMPO report states has not even occurred to us, namely because no Colombian seeks the division of the Armed Forces. Those who divide the Armed Forces are the ones who preach the theory of national security. They are the ones who have incorporated into our military institution -- which is essential and fundamental for the defense of the national sovereignty -- some concepts that make our armed institution consider topics that are repudiated by the democratic sectors of the world. They are the ones who want to divide the Armed Forces with the doctrine of national security. We are respectful of the Armed Forces as a state institution. We will never seek the destruction of their unity. On the contrary, we are combating those who want to use our country's Armed Forces as an instrument of force to silence the protest of the poor and oppressed of Colombia.

[Gomez Maldonado] Loctor, have you had any contact with Gilberto Vieira and (Carlos Enrique Cardona) regarding this report published today?

[Pardo Leal] No, I have not spoken with them. The truth is that none of the three of us have met to discuss any of those topics that the EL TIEMPO report has invented. It is truly unfortunate that such a respectable newspaper like EL TIEMPO has published a report from which, because of its content, one can easily infer that it is the result of information distorted to support the campaign of persecution against the UP. We hope that EL TIEMPO will be careful about its information and that its correspondents will be professional journalists and not professional liars.

[Gomez Maldonado] Turning to another topic, you have had several meetings with the national government regarding the request for protection for the UP members. What have you discussed in this regard?

[Pardo Leal] We have received protection from the Army, excuse me, let me clarify, from the police, from the state, and from the DAS [Administrative Department of Security]. Some welcome security procedures were adopted after we requested them. This is one more argument to refute what the report says about our opposition to state protection, first of all because we requested it and secondly, because we have received it.

'DEATH SQUADS' KILL 1,200 'SO FAR' IN 1986

PA211510 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Report by Raul Benoit in Cali]

[Excerpts] So far this year, approximately 1,200 people have been murdered by the death squads. In Colombia, there are 40 of these organizations, 7 of which operate in this city. Most of the victims are people with criminal records, bazuco users, thieves, and beggars. However, those killed have also included union leaders and journalists.

The figures are terrifying for a city the population of which is not more than 1.8 million. The vile assassination of journalist Raul Echavarria Barrientos reflects the situation in Cali. Like him, 18 journalists, 9 of them from Valle del Cauca Department, have been killed in Colombia. [passage omitted]

Eighty-two victims in this dirty war unleashed in the department have come from Valle del Cauca University. Youths have been found dead with signs of having been tortured. Others have been killed in confusing circumstances. Last week, a symbolic cemetery was inaugurated. The student sector will protest in Bogota during a meeting for life to be held from 6 to 9 October.

GOVERNMENT REGRETS ATTACK ON CHILEAN EMBASSY

PY201536 Paris AFP in Spanish 0402 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 19 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister General Sergio Covarrubias today said in Santiago that the Peruvian Government has expressed its regret regarding the armed attack launched by leftist Peruvian guerrillas on the Chilean Consulate and Embassy in Lima. We have received an official communique stating that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry regrets the two attacks, Covarruvias said.

The attacks, in which no one was injured, were claimed by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

Deputy Foreign Minister Covarruvias said the gunfire and bombs caused some damage to the Chilean offices, and added that the Security guards of one of those offices returned fire, but failed to hit any of the attackers. We have never had a problem like this in Lima, the deputy minister recalled.

MRTA Claims Attacks

PY210339 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 20 Sep (AFP) -- The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA] today claimed in two communiques the terrorist attacks against the Chilean diplomatic mission and the Society of Industries, on 18 and 19 September.

One of the MRTA communiques states that a command of the leftist organization last night attacked the National Society of Industries with machineguns and explosives. It calls that organization a shelter of a business sector that exploits the workers and states that the operation was conducted in solidarity with the struggle of the 40,000 textile workers who have been on strike for better wages.

The MRTA states that on 18 September, a national holiday in Chile, two commands simultaneously attacked the Chilean Embassy and the residence of the Chilean ambassador to repudiate Pinochet's ferocious dictatorship, to express solidarity with the heroic Chilean people, and to honor journalist Jose Carrasco Tapia Pepone, who was murdered by the Chilean dictatorship.

All these attacks damaged buildings but caused no casualties.

Textile Workers Rally

PY191405 Paris AFP in Spanish 0424 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 18 Sep (AFP) -- The police have reported that urban guerrillas of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) threw a dynamite bomb at a textile plant while the textile workers, who are on an indefinite strike, were holding a meeting in the downtown San Martin Plaza.

The explosive device caused considerable damage to the textile plant which is located in the San Luis district of Lima. There were no casualties. It has been unofficially learned that other textile plants have suffered similar terrorist attacks.

Meanwhile, 45,000 textile workers, who have been on an indefinite strike for 18 days demanding a solution to the annual petition of demands, marched peacefully through the downtown streets of Lima.

After the march concluded, approximately 6,000 workers held a meeting in San Martin Plaza, some 800 meters from Government House, where their leaders demanded that the government seek a solution to their demands, and they confirmed they are not participating in terrorist actions.

This morning militants of the subversive MRTA group carried out dynamite attacks against the Chilean Embassy and the residence of the Chilean ambassador in Lima. The attacks caused damage, but no casualties.

UNITED LEFT DEPUTY MACHICAO KIDNAPPED, BEATEN

PY210328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2127 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 20 Sep (EFE) — Four individuals last night in Arequipa kidnapped Deputy Elard Barrionuevo Machicao of the United Left. He is now in a hospital recovering from the injuries inflicted on him by the kidnappers.

Ariel Barrionuevo, the deputy's son, reported the circumstances of his father's kidnapping from Arequipa, 1,000 kilometers south of Lima, the department for which Elard Barrionuevo Machicao is deputy.

The deputy, who is a physician, was on his way to visit a patient at his residence when four individuals grabbed him as he was getting out of his car. The individuals pushed him back into the car, beat him, and stabbed him several times with what seemed to have been an icepick. Three hours later, the deputy's car was found. Machicao was found tied up inside the trunk.

Ariel Barrionuevo indicated that the motive for the assault on his father may not have been robbery saying that the assailants only took a few small things from the car, perhaps to make it look like a robbery.

U.S. CRITICISM OF MINISTER TERMED 'WORRISOME'

FL192051 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1339 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- U.S. economic aid for the Mexican campaign against drug trafficking amounted to more than $7.5 million in 1985, Mexico's Attorney General's Office has announced. The head of the office, Sergio Garcia Ramirez, indicated that the government accepts that economic support with dignity, and added that approximately 25,000 soldiers of the Mexican Army and 1,500 agents of the Federal Judicial Police, a branch of the Attorney General's Office, are participating in the drive against drug trafficking.

Likewise, he added that despite the difficult economic situation affecting the country, the resources assigned to this effort have not been cut back; on the contrary, the activities against drug traffic have increased.

With respect to the bilateral relations between Mexico and the United States, he reiterated that the slanderous charges against Mexican National Defense Secretary Juan Arevalo Gardoqui in the sense that he is involved with drug traffickers are worrisome.

U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese's intervention will be requested to clarify an article published by the daily SAN DIEGO UNION, whose content is directed at harming the relations between the two countries.

Protest To Be Made

FL192050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1944 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Sep, (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez has described as reckless the accusations made by the United States against Secretary of National Defense Juan Arevalo Gardoqui linking him with drug smuggling activities. During a brief interview at the end of an assessment meeting of the National Reconstruction Commission, Garcia Ramirez said the accusations made against the chief of defense and Army are inadmissible and untrue.

He indicated that the Mexican Government will submit a strong protest to the U.S. authorities so that the rumors circulating in that country's press are clarified.

Meese Receives Protest

FL201134 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico, 19 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Yesterday, U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese met with Mexican Ambassador to the United States Jorge Espinoza de Los Reyes who presented Meese with a letter from Mexican Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez.

The text of the message expresses Mexico's profound concern and surprise over an article that appeared in a San Diego, California, newspaper making unjust and offensive comments about Mexican National Defense Secretary Juan Arevalo Gardoqui.

During the meeting, Meese said he regretted the incident and said the statements made in the newspaper did not originate from U.S. Department of Justice organizations, like the FBI or the DEA, and the statements do not reflect the department's opinions. Meese was accompanied to the meeting by Deputy Attorney General [as received] Steven Prott and other Justice Department officials. The Mexican ambassador was accompanied by Enrique Arenal, director of narcotics control of the Mexican Attorney General's Office and bearer of Garcia Ramirez's message.

DEFENSE SECRETARY WITNESSES DRUG DESTRUCTION

PA211312 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Report by Jorge Tenorio Jimenez]

[Text] Today the Mexican Army destroyed 20 tons of marijuana seized on 10 September in Guanajuato State. Mexican National Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui witnessed the burning of the drug. The secretary went to the installations of the 16th military zone, in Iraguato, Guanajuato State. Afterwards, Gen Juan Arevalo Gardoqui and Federal Public Ministry Representative (Angel Hernandez Diaz) signed a document attesting this action.

The national defense secretary was interviewed and said that he has acted with loyalty.

[Begin Arevalo recording] I am a military man, and my actions as national defense secretary are beyond doubt. Most of all, I have been guided by a maximum engraved in the remotest military installation in the world, stating that the straight paths of loyalty in the Army are always straight [as heard]; loyalty to the institutions, loyalty to convictions, loyalty to the president of the Republic, loyalty to one's self, loyalty to one's friends, and, most important, great loyalty to the Mexican people. I have always worked in that spirit, with great loyalty to my people, because I am part of this people. This Army stems from the people and serves the people. I feel very satisfied to have always held this view. [end recording]

From 1983, to date the Mexican Army has destroyed 271,131 poppy fields covering 26,225 hectares. Regarding marijuana, 159,509 fields have been destroyed covering an area of 24,791 hectares. Almost 10 tons of cocaine have been incinerated this year alone, in coordination with the Attorney General's Office. Moreover, in Washington, Jorge Espinosa de Los Reyes, Mexican ambassador to the United States, and Enrique Arenal, director of narcotics control section of the Attorney General's office, met with U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese. They discussed matters regarding the publication of reports in a San Diego newspaper unfairly assailing the Mexican national defense secretary. U.S. Attorney General Meese said he regretted that incident, that it was far from the truth, and it does not reflect the views of U.S. justice agencies.

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA DESTROYED -- Belisario Dominguez, Chihuahua, 11 September -- Army personnel and Federal Police agents have destdroyed more than 50 tons of marijuana that had been planted on 16 hectares of land 80 km from Chihuahua City. Two people who have not been identified were arrested. Apparently the marijuana plantation belonged to drug-trafficker Rafael Caro Quintero. [Summary] [Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 12 Sep 86 p A-1 PA]

DELVALLE DENIES RUMORS OF POSSIBLE RESIGNATION

PA191527 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 86 p 1

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Excerpt] In an exclusive statement for LA PRENSA, when asked to comment on the persistent rumors about his possible resignation due to health problems, President Eric Arturo Delvalle replied: "I will leave in 1989."

President Delvalle was interviewed following the inauguration of the International Fair on Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, and Nutrition -- FIAGA -- being held at the ATLAPA Convention Center 18-24 September.

Asked if he was not afraid that he might suffer the same fate as former President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, who left the presidency after delivering a speech at the UN General Assembly [in 1985], Delvalle said that "there is no reason for that kind of thing to happen," because "when a ruler is responsible and tells the people the truth, he has nothing to fear."

President Delvalle will travel to New York this month to deliver a speech at the UN General Assembly, as Ardito Barletta did 1 year ago. [passage omitted]

NORIEGA 'AGAIN' LINKED TO SPADAFORA MURDER

PA201846 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Sep 86 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] International news agencies again link General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panama Defense Forces, with the vile assassination of internationalist fighter Dr Hugo Spadafora Franco. This time, we hear of statements made by Norman Bailey, former U.S. National Security Council official.

According to the information, Noriega had attended a meeting of top drug traffickers in Cuzco, Peru, back in 1985, where he was asked to kill Spadafora, a strong critic of the Panamanian general for his alleged link to the drug trafficking business. Days later, Spadafora's beheaded body was found. The serious charge and recent remarks made by Spadafora's widow, regarding the publication of the murdered doctor's diary in a government journal, confirm the fact that he was arrested by members of the Defense Forces. The amazing speed with which the judicial body filed away the accusation against Noriega brings about indignation. Without a doubt these new statements bring back the suspicions never quieted that top military officials had participated in this hideous crime. These pieces of evidence that would call for the reopening of the investigations in any authentic lawful state have only silenced the submissive and inoperative officials who instead of upholding the law in our country are fearful of the changes in the mood of the tenants of the barracks.

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER ESQUIVEL ENDS 3-DAY VISIT TO U.S.

FL190313 Bridgetown CANA in English 2332 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sept 18, CANA -- Belize Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel spent three days here this week, lobbying United States officials against impending foreign aid cuts and spelling out their implications for his country. Esquivel met President Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Director of the Agency for International Development Peter McPherson, Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead and other State Department officials. We want them to know that we believe in the absolute importance of maintaining the levels of lending to Belize, because in the last year and a half..., we have managed to reverse our balance of payments into a surplus position, he said. Add to this the fact that we have met all of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) targets that were set, and we feel that we now have in place the kind of economic prerequisites for us to move forward, but that whole thing would really be severly threatened if there were cutbacks in the level of support. Esquivel said he got a sympathetic hearing, and hoped to hear something definite from Washington by month-end.

COSTA RICA

ARIAS DEPARTS ON U.S. TRIP TO ATTEND UN SESSION

PA211624 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1412 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Statement by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias at the Juan Santamaria International Airport prior to leaving on a trip to the United States -- live]

[Text] Thank you, journalists, for coming to bid me farewell. As you know, today we begin a trip to New York for the essential purpose of attending the opening of a new period of UN sessions. We think it is advisable that the president of the Republic use the most important forum in the world to make known Costa Rica's position on various problems that threaten world peace. Above all, we want to make our position known on the Central American conflicts. I think it is the proper forum to make known the Costa Rica situation, our past and our future, the virtues of Costa Rican democracy, and our identification with the struggle for democracy, freedom, justice, and peace for all the world's nations.

I am very pleased to leave the presidency of the Republic in the hands of [Vice President] Jorge Manuel Dengo this week.

I remind you that for the last 6 years, the Costa Rican president has not appeared at the United Nations. If I remember correctly, the last time was in 1980. Since then, things have changed, unfortunately for the worse in the region because the war is like a sword of Damocles permanently hanging over all these nations, and I think the entire world wants to hear Costa Rica's position on this difficult problem. That is the essential reason for my trip. In addition, I will inaugurate a CINDE [Costa Rican Coalition for Development Initiatives] office in Chicago, and I will have the opportunity to speak with the financial world. Government officials will also be beginning talks with our creditors, the international private banks. In this way, we will be beginning the first round of talks on the renegotiation of our foreign debt. I will also have the opportunity to speak with a number of world leaders who will be there, as you well know.

PRESIDENT CONTRASTS NATION, REGIONAL SITUATION

PA210447 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias has asserted that it will not be easey to attain a social pact in Costa Rica in the next few months. He said that, nevertheless, it is not impossible and requires the participation of all the country's factions, meaning the government, workers, private sector, political parties, and the church. Upon closing a meeting with the private sector at the Ambassador Hotel this evening, held to discuss the social pact, he said:

[Begin recording] The state has advocated development, but it has also been characterized by the search for welfare. This is undesirable, and it is criticized nowadays. I believe that the balance is favorable and [words indistinct]. This is what sets us apart from the rest of Central America. Therefore, even if we criticize the excessive paternalism [changes thought] by the way, we all encourage it: union members, businessmen, and politicians. Even though we criticize this excessive paternalism, I have no doubt that the tranquillity and peace we enjoy today is a result of Dr Calderon Guardia's foresight in the forties, which led to the creation of our social guarantees, university, and labor code, as well as what has been done these last 40 years in the social sector. Perhaps certain organizations [words indistinct] are not the best, but they are responsible for the social peace that we enjoy today.

When we turn our eyes toward the rest of Central America -- even though I have only been in the presidency 4 months, I have a lot of experience in dialoge with my fellow Central American presidents, at least the elected presidents. We see with great sadness and sorrow the frustration of these leaders, who have perceived that the outlook for their future is bleak. They cannot offer their own people a better life in the next 4 years like we still can, and I say still can because there is a sword of Damocles hanging over our heads: the threat of a war and the loss of peace. However, we can still offer our people a better life in the next 4 years; improve their situation and raise their cultural levels; and allow them to hope for things that seem impossible nowadays. Nevertheless, Presidents Azcona, Duarte, and Cerezo cannot offer this to their own people.

The future for all these countries is greater deterioration in the economic, political, and social sector within the next years; more poverty, misery, and hunger. The only nation that can perceive a better future is Costa Rica -- providing we act with responsibility, without demagoguery, and with great patriotism. [end recording]

ARIAS REPORTEDLY REGRETS DEMONSTRATION RESULTS

PA200257 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] According to President Oscar Arias, the deomonstration that led to violence on Wednesday was aimed at goals far removed from the Atlantic area peasants' goals. He said this regarding the peasants' demand for better living conditions. Arias, however, declined to give a full assessment of the situation because he does not have sufficient information. The president said that he has asked Security Minister Hernan Garron to be extremely careful and try to convince the farmers not to occupy Central Avenue in San Jose. Nevertheless, the president did not specify whether or not he supported the police's actions against the peasants. Public displeasure has been expressed over this action.

According to the president, some people were trying to provoke a conflict on Wednesday. He said he regretted the events and that these cannot be justified because the government has always been willing to hold a dialogue with the peasants.

He underlined that such negotiations must be carried out with competent government agencies rather than on Central Avenue because the proper official to talk to would not be found there.

President Arias was said today to have regretted Wednesday's events with the peasants because the government is always open to dialogue, for which there is no substitute -- certainly not violence. He stressed that Costa Ricans disagree with violence and that for this reason, the incident must be regarded soberly because the result is a painful experience that is difficult to erase. Arias commented: Who would not identify with peasants' demands in a country where small farmers constitute its fundamental support?

CURRENCY DEVALUED FOR 12TH TIME THIS YEAR

PA191539 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Central Bank's board of directors has decreed the 12th devaluation of the colon for 1986. As of yesterday, the exchange rate for the dollar is at 56.90 colones for purchases and 57.65 colones for sales. This new minidevaluation of the colon is for 25 centimos. The Central Bank is maintaining its policy of carrying out small, periodical devaluations. [passage omitted]

The bank's executive president had said that there will be longer intervals between future devaluations thanks to the help of the U.S. AID. However, the colon has already been devalued twice this month.

VICE PRESIDENT REPORTS 'DESTABILIZATION PLOT'

PA191552 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpts] First Vice President and Engineer Jose Manuel Dengo has stated that a destabilization plot against the country exists. However, he provided no details on the plot. Dengo would only say that Costa Ricans have been trained in the Mora Canas Brigade in Nicaragua, and that some of them have returned to the country; although little is known, security authorities are carrying out an investigation. Dengo said that in the face of this situation, the country is preparing itself, and thus, the Civil Guard and Rural Police must stay in control. In conclusion, he said that he will provide more details on the plot on another occasion. [passage omitted]

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL SESORI ACTIVITIES

Duarte Delivers Speech

PA191919 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1644 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Speech by Salvadoran President Jose Napolean Duarte in Sesori -- live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Salvadoran brothers: We came to Sesori to fulfill our historical commitment to achieve peace. Sesori, like Ayagualo and La Palma, is henceforth a synonym for hope, although the rebels disregarded an invitation to be here. Our presence reaffirms our firm determination to make our best efforts to fulfill the dearest wish of our people: peace.

We are convinced that we will be victorious in this lengthy struggle to achieve peace; that we will bequeath a democratic, free, and peaceful country to future generations. The world, and especially our people, are aware of our efforts, of the risks we have run, and the actions we have carried out in order to resolve the conflict that is destroying our country and has brought about so much bloodshed, tears, and suffering.

With that objective in mind, with the objective of achieving peace, we appeared before the United Nations. With the representatives of the international community as our witnesses, we presented our October initiative in 1984 that led to the meetings in La Palma and Ayagualo.

In the two rounds of talks, we discussed the urgent need to achieve peace. On our part, we have strictly complied with the demand of our people to maintain our goodwill and respect the mandates of our Constitution. With that in mind, we invited the rebels to join our process; we offered them the opportunity to lead a calm and dignified life, participate in national life in an orderly manner, and eventually -- through elections that is, through the decision of the people, which is a right to which every citizen is entitled to -- to achieve legitimate power, that is, the government of the Republic -- of course, under the assumption that they would abandon violence, illegal actions, subversion, and terrorism.

Those proposals for incorporation and participation, as is logical, involved a respect for the popular will of our people, compliance with our constitutional and legal order, and acknowledgment of the country's institutionality -- in other words, the acknowledgment of the legitimacy of a government that emerged from the will of the sovereign people and the acknowledgment of public institutions that have a full and absolute legal and political base. The rebels rejected our proposal. They preferred to continue on the path of terrorism and violence. This path stands for the continous and progressive suffering of a great majority of our people. Eastern area residents are aware of this more than anyone.

Despite this, with the conviction that the highest historical priority is to achieve peace, and in keeping with our commitment and the social pact of hope that we offered to our people, which we will not give up, on 1 June this year we again invited the rebels to meet at the negotiating table to openly, frankly, and serenely -- as brothers that we are, because we were born on the same land and share the same background and traditions -- exchange views and understand each other; to show that we can coexist if we adjust our behavior to our fundamental law; that is, the unconditional respect of the rights of others and democracy.

Let it be clear that we are making all efforts to achieve peace. Let it also be clear that we are offering a dignified and noble peace in which justice, pluralism, and the best opportunities for personal fulfillment are respected and the only victor will be the noble Salvadoran people. We are not proposing the unconditional surrender of any of the sides to resolve the conflict. What we have proposed is the incorporation into the democratic process and, through this, the victory and triumph of wisdom, reason, and good sense. We definitely seek that there be a single winner: the Salvadoran people.

As peace-loving men, we insist upon seeking a rational solution to the conflict to spare the Salvadoran people more suffering. The rebels are insisting on a violent, military solution in order to tip the balance of the conflict in their direction, rise to power, and establish a totalitarian regime that will naturally exclude all other ideologies. Their strategy of prolonged and -- misnamed -- popular warfare is being waged on various fronts. It [words indistinct] the suffering of the Salvadoran people. The rebels are not constrained by ethical considerations.

They isolate villages by destroying bridges an communications lines; they leave towns without power; upset farming; destroy crops; burn property; lay mines that kill peasants, women, and children, and murder and abduct people. Unfortunately, those are the usual methods used by these gentlemen, who refuse to understand that things have changed.

El Salvador today is totally different from the El Salvador of 1979, despite the immense obstacles we confront and the extremist conspiracy, which has not reservations about how it attains its ends. The international community and the Salvadoran people are aware of this. They have participated in various elections in this decade. They are the best witnesses that their will is being faithfully interpreted and respected. The extremists' plans may have found justification in the seventies. However, at this time they cannot be justified. That is why, despite the economic crisis the terrorists continue to make worse, and despite all the serious problems we are facing, the Salvadoran people have chosen pluralist democracy and categorically rejected the totalitarian platform of the FMLN terrorists. The Salvadoran people, government, and Armed Forces, in the exercise of our legitimate right to self-defense, will [word indistinct] all necessary actions to build a new society and to defeat those who want to arrest the course of history through violent means.

Over the past several months, we have worked to hold the third dialogue meeting. We accepted this beloved, long-suffering city of Sesori as the site for this meeting. We made commitments -- and there are precedents proving that we stand by our word -- offering security guarantees to the rebel leaders so that they could come here. However, in a sinister and opportunistic way they placed unnaceptable demands on the Salvadoran Government, Armed Forces, and people. I must stress that we continue to be open. We have set into motion the phase of an authentic democratic opening in El Salvador. We will not allow this process to be blocked. As the dynamic and open process that it is, it will continue to offer them the opportunity to talk with us, with the ongoing prerequisite that they set aside their irrational behavior and absurd and unyielding position. In order to discuss peace, they must adopt the language of peace and of respect for legal order. The social forces, thanks to the progress of our process of democratic opening, and without fear of repression, which is a thing of the past, today mobilize freely and enjoy adequate means to express their desires and to work for important causes.

All of this takes place without the need to use violence. The great majority of the people can attest to this. This is a clear sign that democracy exists in our country. You can and should be sure that in our search for peace we will continue to undertake the necessary efforts. In our view, there is room for all of us. In our way of thinking, we can all coexist in El Salvador as long as we respect the country's legal order. That is why if you decide to lay down your weapons, if you understand that violence no longer has any reason at all to exist, you will find us waiting to receive you with open arms like brothers, and to provide you with all the opportunities to which all sons of our fatherland have a right.

If you express your desire to abandon violence, on behalf of the Salvadoran people and as their legitimate ruler and as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, I reiterate our willingness to hold a sincere dialogue, and our firm desire to sit down to talk and to provide concrete possibilities for you, rebels who are listening to me, to join our country's democratic process. We do not view the dialogue as an auxiliary instrument, as a tactical instrument, or as a complementary action. The rebels admit that for them, dialogue and other means of social interlocution such as political debate, the labor struggle, etc, are only instruments and that the essential form of struggle is the armed revolutionary struggle for the establishment of Marxist totalitarianism. I am not the one saying this. This is what Villalobos says.

We know this. We are clearly aware that they want to utilize the dialogue and we are not deceived by the manipulation and maneuvers they carry out. Despite this, we have faith that they still have sufficient wisdom to understand that things have changed, that it is time to stop the fratricidal struggle, time to work together to improve the living conditions of all Salvadorans.

Therefore, I invite all our brothers, the great majority of whom live in peace and within our process, and the minority of whom still persist in carrying out violence, to join the democratic system so that together we can build the new, just, solidaristic, participatory, and safe society that we all want and that we have an obligation to bequeath to future generations. Let us banish hatred, let us set aside prejudices, let us understand once and for all that this fatherland has room for all its sons. As someone said, let us not forget that peace is a delicate plant that must be constantly watched and fertilized so that it can survive. Let us achieve that peace. Let us learn how valuable it is to maintain it firm and strong, as all Salvadorans deserve. For our part, we will continue to work unceasingly, and in this struggle I am sure we will count with the inspiration of the Almighty. Let us pray so that peace will prevail in our fatherland as soon as possible and so that feelings of hatred, rancor, revenge, violence, wickedness, and intolerance will be banished from the hearts and minds of all Salvadorans.

Let us not seek a dialogue for war. Let us seek a dialogue for peace. [applause]

Holds Press Conference

PA192040 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 86

[News conference by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte in Sesori -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] [Words indistinct] mentioned political space. Considering that the dialogue did not take place and the guerrillas have requested 10 days to resume the preparatory talks that were suspended in Panama, what are the possibilities for resuming those talks and holding the third round of talks?

[Duarte] [Words indistinct] I think that you know more than I, because I have received a copy of a DPA dispatch datelined in Mexico City, which states that they have sent a proposal. I will read it to you: The Salvadoran armed rebels have proposed to Jose Napoleon Duarte's government the holding of a new preparatory meeting for the dialogue on 29 September in Mexico City or Panama City, according to a communique issued by the fronts on the Mexican capital. Why are they asking for more preparations when everything is already prepared? We are here waiting for them, so if they [words indistinct] why are they not here? Now they are asking for 10 more days. What for? To go to another preparatory meeting. It is clear they are trying to keep the level of tension high, to continue with the process of dialogue without going to the heart of the problem. That is why I have asked them in my speech today to define their position. If they want the path of war, if they want to continue on the path of violence, if they want to seize power through violence, they should say so; they should say so frankly, so that the people will know. We do not want that path; if 10 years ago there were reasons justifying the frustration and radicalization that led some of them to go to the mountains to fight, there is no reason for it today.

There are political opportunities for all. To those who say: I want to live in a democracy; I accept the rules of the democratic game; I accept the Constitution; I agree to give up the path of rebellion, of trying to seize power through weapons; to those who manage to [changes thought] to those who express that desire, we say they can return to the country, and we are going to give them all possible opportunities.

This does not mean I will give up the efforts for peace and dialogue. I will continue my efforts. However, I will continue with my efforts so they can define their position. I do not want any more pre-preparatory, preparatory, or counterpreparatory meetings. They are useless. If they tell me that they want the dialogue, and that they are coming to Sesori tomorrow, I will come tomorrow. However, I will not accept a request for another meeting in Perquin, or Tenansingo, or San Salvador, or Santa Ana. We had agreed the meeting would be in Sesorin on 19 September, and here I am. Now, I will continue seeking peace. Obviously, when I know -- but not through the media -- when I know their real intentions -- and for that I will have to talk to Msgr Rivera y Damas -- after I hae talked with Msgr Rivera y Damas and I know what they want, I will continue seeking the path of dialogue. However, first I must know what they want, because from the information you have I have, based on this dispatch, we cannot reach any conclusions. So, first I must talk with Msgr Rivera y Damas in order to find out what they want, to see how we can make these people understand the Salvadoran people's will.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I think the Salvadoran people know what they were asking for. The people of Sesori also know what that means. They wanted an area from the paved road to the Lempa River, and from the road leading to San Francisco Gotera and to the Honduran border to remain without any protection. What would this mean, people of Sesori? It means that they would invade these areas, that they would plant mines everywhere, that there were going to do away with the peasants and their crops. We cannot permit that. So, the proposal they made in Mexico was definite. We reached an agreement, and the bishop made a public announcement: The agreement was to meet in Sesori on 19 September. The details remained pending. Of course, if they are in the mountains, they must be given protection and guarantees that they will be able to arrive safely in Sesori. We must ask the ambassadors to help us in bringing them to the country, so that they can be met at the airport, and so that they can be transferred to Sesori with help from the Red Cross and the ambassadors. Supposedly, those were the pending details, and not conditions of a strategic or military nature, which were really an attempt to occupy the area.

However, still more serious -- and I think that if the reporters are not aware of this, they should know it -- is the fact that the nonaligned meeting Ungo asked the Nonaligned Movement to approve the creation of a government here in this area, and that is why they wanted to occupy the area, to install a rebel government in this sector. That is recorded in the minutes of the nonaligned meeting in African, and it clearly shows the real reason why they wanted this area and why they chose this area. So, we had reached a decision in Mexico City; we had agreed to meet in Sesorin on 19 September. The bishop made the announcement publicly in his homily and in news conferences. Now, what remained to be discussed was how we would all arrive here, if they were going to arrive by helicopter, by land, under what embassy's protection, where they were gong to sleep, where they would eat, and in sum, all those technical details that we were gladly going to arrange.

[Reporter] Mr President, is the government ready to openly answer with war if the guerrillas do not agree to the dialogue?

[Duarte] I think that the state and the government have the responsibility of providing security to the entire country, and it is the duty of the Armed Forces to defend the nation's integrity wherever there is sedition, subversion, and crime and wherever there are murderers or terrorists.

In my capacity as Armed Forces general commander, I can state that I have this responsibility and that I must fulfill it. [applause]

However, although it is true that I have this responsibility and must fulfill it, I also have another one: to eagerly seek peace. Therefore, I have raised the issue of dialogue to comply with the Constitution and fulfill my duty as president of the Republic. [applause]

[Reporter] Mr President, [words indistinct] if the guerrilla fronts propose another town to hold a third meeting without any prior meetings, would you be willing to accept it?

[Duarte] You are asking me to speculate. I never speculate. (?I base) things on reasoning and reality. This is speculation that would entail a message to the guerrillas and I will not give it. (?Not for them). [applause]

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] Indeed. The UN delegate, Mr (Torre Dago), will be arriving in the next few days -- I understand between 23-24 September -- for his yearly inspection, and the government will receive him as it has always done and provide him will full information. The human rights commissioner is here on this side. The foreign minister is here; the education minister is here; the defense minister is here; and here are all the Cabinet ministers, who will meet with him and provide him with all information he deems necessary to report to the United Nations. We did the same with the OAS human rights commissioner when he came here. We gave him all the information he asked for.

[Reporter] (?A question in English from an American).

[Duarte] Salvadorans will forgive me because I will have to answer a question in English.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Duarte] Well, I will first translate so you will know the question, and I will then translate the answer. The question is that my critics say that I have made this effort to hold the third dialogue simply to try to bypass the discussion on the country's economic problems and that, thus, I have used the dialogue as an instrument in this regard. That is the question.

My response is that I am addressing all the country's problems. I am tackling the economic problem head-on without fear and adopting the necessary decisions. The people know that I am trying to conclude a pact, and I will continue this effort. However, at the same time I am also making social, political, economic, ideological, international, and military efforts. This is my duty, and this is what I am doing.

Therefore, they cannot tell me that when I seek peace or call for dialogue that I am using it as an instrument for other purposes. I will continue using the dialogue. I will continue the effort to achieve peace because this is my duty and my commitment to the people.

[Duarte -- in English] I will now answer to you in English. My answer is this: I have the duty to comply and this duty is [word indistinct] to seek peace. I am using the dialogue as an instrument -- (?a sincere) instrument of peace. I started 2 years ago, and (?our people) [words indistinct] the objective, which is the people's objective. That is why they elected me -- to seek peace.

At the same time, I am confronting all the other problems -- the economic problem, the social problem, the military problem, the international problem, ideological problem, and the political problem. We are preparing for next year's elections. We are confronting the problem of the budget, and we are going to take measures to solve the problem. We are implementing the (?commissions) [words indistinct] the country will make an exporting effort for the country [word indistinct] taking steps in that direction. We have helped [word indistinct] enterprise, to help private enterprise to produce more.

We are now confronting the problem of the drought. The drought has [words indistinct] 45,000 campesinos [last word in Spanish] [words indistinct] and we are now confronting it [word indistinct] the country's orgnaizations. We are doing all these things together. This is the difference with the government. The government does not (?hide) anything. It is confronting everything.

One of the things we have to confront is the (?issue) of peace and dialogue to [word indistinct] peace. [applause] [end Duarte in English]

Any other questions? I will be glad... [leaves phrase unfinished]

[Reporter] [words indistinct]

[Duarte] You are actually going into details. However, what I can tell you is this: If, tomorrow, through the archbishop, they send... [leaves thought unfinished] ...or, if they wish -- I do not know if I have any radio sets here. Do we have a radio set with which I can directly communicate with Villalobos, who must be in the mountains? Gentlemen military men, do you have any frequency? Can you give me the frequency?

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct]

[Duarte] Can you give me the Radio Venceremos frequency? I am going to play detective now. All right. [indistinct asides by unidentified speakers] [applause]

What happened with the frequency? [4-second pause].

(?This if for) Villalobos. Tell him to call me directly, personally, on frequency 7315 through (PRG-77) radio and on frequency 7260, 40-meter band. Tell him to call me personally and tell me where he is, and I will go and fetch him personally for us to sit and talk. [shouts, applause].

I do not think I can do any more than this. Yes.

[Reporter] What can you say (?in response) to a national news organ that said you would be the Lone Ranger today?

[Duarte] [laughs] Imagine! I do not know if the radio station that said I was going to be the Lone Ranger today... [leaves thought unfinished]. I think if the television stations broadcast a shot looking toward that street -- just look at that street -- see how full of people it is. So, if the people accompany the Lone Ranger, if the people are the Indians accompanying the Lone Ranger, welcome to the Indians who are here with us! [applause]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Duarte] You have asked me one already. Somebody else. Who else? Well, thank you very much. Have a good day. I wish all of you much happiness. Sesori, I will be here with you during the inauguration of the bridge. Thank you, Sesori, for having received us. May God bless and be with you, Sesori. The Armed Forces are here with you to protect you. Thank you, Salvadoran people and gentlemen members of the delegations of all countries who have been kind enough to accept my invitation. Thank you very much for your courtesy.

Rivera y Damas Comments

PA212012 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Homily by San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas at the Metropolitan Cathedral in San Salvador -- live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Delegations from several dioceses of western and southern United States, dear diocesans: This past week has been the framework of important events: the celebration of Central American independence, the return of the Salvadoran Government delegation from Panama, comments from both delegations regarding the failure of the second preparatory meeting prior to the third round of talks scheduled to be held in Sesori, the end of a series of conferences on the country's reality called Dialogue and Peace in El Salvador sponsored by the Jose Simeon Canas University, the new proposals of the FMLN to renew the private talks in Panama or Mexico on 29 September, the visit of the presidents of the three branches of government and of the defense minister to Sesori, and the desire for a peaceful resolution of the conflict -- in spite of the failure of the meeting -- in the hearts of 80 percent of the Salvadoran people. [passage omitted]

In our country's war economy, 40 percent of the nation's budget is spent on war expenses. The effort made by the guerrillas to prolong the war against the system brings about fatal consequences for the people, especially for those who are homeless and jobless. [passage omitted]

It is evident that national attention has concentrated this week on the failure of the third round of talks scheduled for last Friday in Sesori, San Miguel Department. In view of the failure of the talks, some people have made various kinds of comments, almost all of them pessimistic. Still others try to penetrate the secrecy of the talks in Panama during the 3-day meeting between government and FMLN delegates. It is natural that many people may be interested in learning of the church's opinion in this regard. [passage indistinct] I have expressed my views in the section called Archbishop's Letters regularly published in the ORIENTATION weekly. The title I chose for this Sunday's letter is an indication of my attitude on this complex problem: Hope is a virtue during hard times.

It is true that the Panama meeting was a difficult one, especially in its final stages, when both sides discussed matters of security in which the FMLN included the issues of a truce and demilitarization. On this last subject two different points of view met face to face. The FMLN wanted the demilitarization of Sesori and its surroundings in an area they called a preventing zone, practically the northern part of San Miguel Department. The government said that this proposal was unacceptable from every point of view. That is how the meeting on Saturday, 13 September, abruptly ended. The next day, after I met separately with each delegation, I called for a joint session, which started off very tensely. I made the following proposal: to try to unblock the security issue, to make progress in other areas that were still pending, such as the issue regarding the observers and communications, or to agree on closing the meeting, which I considered a pity.

I reminded them that if we failed, the Salvadoran people would be disappointed. These were the final proposals.

The government delegation asked the FMLN to deliberate on the proposal that the Armed Forces would be totally responsible for the security measures druing the third round of talks. The government delegation also said that if such a proposal were not accepted before 19 September, everything previously agreed upon would be invalidated. The FMLN representatives proposed to not end the talks and to hold a new preparatory meeting within a 10-day period to discuss pending points. I felt it was necessary to tell both delegations that if there were no talks in Sesori on Friday, 19 September, I would not go to that town. Both sides accepted it.

Meanwhile, the fratricidal war continues with its fatal consequences. According to a recent report, 28 people have been killed in clashes. I ask you to pray for them.

However, Panama is behind us now and Sesori is fresh in our minds. According to experts, the word Sesori means a place where [words indistinct]. Sesori is a hope for peace that should not be frustrated. The question is now: Is there hope for peace through a civilized dialogue? The church could ask a more specific question: What can and should Christians do to achieve peace? Last Friday, someone from Vatican Radio asked me about my thoughts on the talks. I said that I continued to believe in this road and that I would continue to work in favor of this intiative. I would also like to reiterate a statement I have made several times: the absolute need for prayer so the obstacles before us may gradually be removed.

I also believe that Christians have political rights, but as a church we cannot support the government or FDR-FMLN projects. Our specific role is above these particular options. I know the situation is delicate, and I open up the church's door for a dialogue. But our most specific duty is to convert and to call for a reconciliation. We cannot disappoint the people in the fulfillment of this divine mission.

Venceremos on Talks

PA201319 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0120 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Contrary to the people's expectations and to the hope of finding a road to peace in the Sesori dialogue, today, 19 September, Sesori was the scene of a sad and disappointing propaganda show staged by Napoleon Duarte. Talking to himself, Duarte delivered his worn-out speech, deprived of any serious ideas, to the very few Salvadorans who somehow went to Sesori today displaying sad and tired expressions for having made vain efforts. Duarte arrived ridiculously alone accompanied by his equally demagogic ministers amidst an open, supermilitary organization, which supermilitarized the town, imposing a repressive, warlike atmosphere totally opposed to the hopes for a peace meeting.

On 19 September, in supermilitarized Sesori, the logical and reasonable demilitarization proposal of the zone that was supposed to be the venue of the peace meeting was clearly shown. However, the entire zone, the roads entering the town, the town itself, the park, the church, everything was filled with the regime's military presence.

Due to the saturation of troops, even the arrival of the people who were taken to Sesori in government buses and trucks was hindered.

Furthermore, the press had problems arriving in Sesori due to the military situation, the square was surrounded, and access to it was momentarily closed.

Duarte hoped that under those supermilitarized conditions our fronts were going to arrive in Sesori to talk about peace. He thought our fronts would arrive in an atmosphere in which not even his own followers felt comfortable. Thus, it was clearly shown that Duarte's sole interest in the third round of talks was the creation of a propaganda act, only to maintain his worn-out argument that the FMLN is the one that does not want the dialogue. He even invented a transportation stoppage, which everybody knows to be the product of Duarte's unsuspected capacity to lie.

Provided that he would make the people believe that it was the FMLN that hindered the arrival in Sesori, the truth is that our decision was precisely the opposite: We did not do anything to obstruct the normal development of Napoleon Duarte's show in Sesori, because the show was in itself an extremely negative and deplorable act by the government. We thought it best, and we repeat, we thought that it was best to leave the plan to develop on its own, so that it would alone show the truth of Duarte's proposals.

As expected, the rejection and repudiation of all the country's sectors toward this show was expressed in all ways. Once again it was proved that the government was not willing to discuss the demilitarization conditions in the meeting in Panama because it never intended to carry out a serious and real dialogue.

One of the most important things that were clarified for the entire nation today in Sesori was Duarte's intention of closing the option for a political resolution through the dialogue. In Sesori, Duarte repeated once more: No more preliminary meetings, no more preparatory meetings, no more dialogue. Duarte wants to go against the decision that was already made by all the country's sectors to seek peace with justice and sovereignty through dialogue.

Even though Duarte said in Sesore that the dialogue is over, a half-morning, ridiculous show will not annihilate a decision that was made by the entire people: communities, professionals, workers, students, peasants, and also the FMLN-FDR. The dialogue is not closed only because Napoleon Duarte says so. The struggle for the dialogue, peace, and sovereignty continues. The only things that were clearly proved are the arguments and real intentions of the dialogue show and the role played by Duarte with the sole intent of obtaining the $500 million of yankee aid.

Today, the government's policy proved to be totally subordinated to U.S. interests and to the Salvadoran Armed Forces' interests. In other words, Napoleon Duarte's policy was clearly shown: He is not seeking peace, he is planning to continue the war. Duarte's show and all the things that were proved today will bring more problems and conflicts to the government because the country's most varied sectors, and especially the humble, working majorities, already hold the flags of peace and sovereignty.

The intention of closing the dialogue will bring the joint reaction of all the country's sectors. The country will react against the government and its weakness. The government will be further isolated because it is only interested in defending its war project and yankee interests.

Duarte will not be able to offer anything but repression and economic sacrifices to the people. Therefore, the repression and economic stringency will increase the people's discontent.

But Duarte, who cannot estimate, foresee, or analyze the consequences of his demagogic maneuvers, was bent on repeating in Sesori that there will be no meetings and no more dialogues. He rejected the alternatives of other towns. He said no to Santa Ana. He said no to San Salvador. He said no to Tenancingo.

Duarte lied when he said that the FMLN-FDR had not proposed another meeting 10 days after the Panama meeting was held, even when the mediator and the participants in the Panama meeting were witnesses to our proposal.

In Sesori, it was clearly established that the banner of peace is not a flag that Duarte can hoist because more sectors advocate a just political resolution of the conflict, to that same extent to hoist the flag of peace means that a serious commitment is being made with it. However, Duarte showed that he does not have the capacity or disposition to do it.

In a part of his disastrous speech, Duarte said he will not attend any more meetings or dialogues. He said he will no longer address the FMLN-FDR leaders. Now, he will propose that the FMLN fighters lay down their weapons and join the alleged democratic process.

He again repeated his unusual proposal calling for an FMLN surrender. He repeated the worn-out speech, a psychological warfare that seeks to buy off the FMLN combatants exchanging rifles for colones using the same mechanism and reasoning that Duarte used to enter a pact with the puppet Army and to sell himself off to the yankees for a few million dollars.

Duarte forgot that behind each rifle of our heroic revolutionary army, there are the most profound reasons and ideals that will lead us to wage this glorious liberation struggle. Duarte forgot that behind our weapons, there is the revenge of more than 60,000 compatriots who have been killed and thousands who have disappeared or have been mutilated in Duarte's jails. Duarte forgot that behind our weapons, there is the dignity of hundreds of political prisoners and [words indistinct] of the displaced people. He forgot that behind our weapons, there are the reasons of the [words indistinct] those who suffer the persecution, the bombings, the military sieges, the economic stringency, the misery, and the malnutrition. Duarte forgot that behind these rifles, there is the guarantee of the recovery of our national sovereignty which the yankees [words indistinct] for a few million dollars to finance the war against the people.

This 19 September in Sesori showed that 6 years of war have not been able to defeat us. Neither with the yankee millions nor with the yankee war machinery will it be possible to make us push our ideals aside just because of a ridiculous proposal to hold a dialogue to discuss surrender.

We will never accept a dialogue that is humiliating. We will continue in the struggle for a true dialogue and a political solution that bring peace, and justice, and sovereignty. We will never give up the legitimate aspirations of the majority. We will remain up in arms until peace becomes a reality and provides a solution to the people's basic demands. No one doubts in spite of [words indistinct] and (?until)-Duarte realizes that any solution must contemplate the armed power of the FMLN.

We will remain armed because our weapons guarantee a future of peace and sovereignty and of liberty and social justice in which our people will never again suffer the nightmare of murders and repression, where no Salvadoran will ever again suffer the inequalities of the misery with exploitation which Duarte wants to perpetuate.

Villacorta Views Problems

PA200411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] San Jose, 19 Sep (AFP) - The Salvadoran rebels estimated today that the attitude of President Jose Napoleon Duarte toward attending a date with the guerrillas -- which fell through beforehand -- evidenced the "theatrical nature" the president has given to the dialogue since he offered to hold it last June.

The official reaction of the FMLN-FDR, communicated by its spokesman Jorge Villacorta to AFP in this capital, underscored that "unfortunately, what began as a show has ended as a tragic comedy, because (Duarte) engages in this activity when the people desire peace and political solutions, especially when the people see that dialogue is a real mechanism for achieving them."

For the rebels, the spokesman insisted, "the most interesting thing" was the speech by Defense Minister General Vides Casanova delivered today in Sesori, 153 km east of the Salvadoran capital. In that speech, in the opinion of the rebels, Vides "made it clear who is in command in this country -- the Army -- and what is its will (...) of war."

Following the thwarted meeting in Sesori and the attitude assumed by Duarte's government, the FMLN-FDR claims that "hereafter there is no space for propaganda or for a circus, only space for a serious dialogue."

"War affects everyone, and consequently, the entire nation must assume its role," the spokesman concluded, asserting that the FMLN-FDR leaders "are convinced that we are getting closer to the objectives of the people and their demands, and we are ready to take up this demand."

GOVERNMENT MAY EXCHANGE 42 PRISONERS FOR COLONEL

PA200329 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 18 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas has said that last weekend, a list was delivered to the guerrillas with the names of 19 political prisoners, added to a preceding 23, that could be exchanged for Colonel Napoleon Avalos, FMLN prisoner since 26 October 1985.

"Since the guerrillas requested more prisoners, we have handed to them a list with 19 additional names," Rivera y Damas said at the end of a lecture on the dialogue situation he gave at the auditorium of the Central American Jose Simeon Canas University.

Rivera y Damas added that the government has said that it may release 23 people, who are included in the first list that the church handed to the rebels during the first government-rebels preparatory meeting in Mexico last month.

The FMLN refused to negotiate the release of Col Avalos because it believed that the list presented by the Catholic Church was too small.

Rivera y Damas added that Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila was going to be the delegate for the exchange negotiation; however, there was no time for this.

Rivera y Damas also added that five of the prisoners on the first list have presented a petition for habeas corpus to the Supreme Court of Justice -- which, if accepted and approved, would mean the prisoners could be released and it would not be necessary to exchange them.

Finally, the Archbishop said: "I am expecting a call from Managua that will tell me when and where we can talk about this matter."

NICARAGUA

DANIEL, HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON TOUR, REGIONAL ISSUES

PA210116 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2347 GMT 20 Sep 86

[News conference by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega with unidentified reporters on 20 September at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport upon Daniel Ortega's return from a multinational tour -- live]

[Text] [monitored in progress...] To support Nicaragua in its just struggle, of the international juridical order and for the peaceful resolution to the conflict in moments [words indistinct]. Moreover, India and China have approved many millions in aid for Nicaragua. Each country approved aid for $20 million with a total of $40 million between the two countries. The DPRK did the same. It approved important aid for our country and the GDR ratified its decision to keep the same level of cooperation maintained with Nicaragua until now, and to increase cooperation in other fields.

Furthermore, we concluded our tour in Berlin in the GDR, participating in the 11th congress of the workers' unions with approximately [words indistinct] of delegates, observers who were attending this event.

During this tour we awarded the order of Augusto Cesar Sandino to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; to Korean President Kim Il-song; and to companero Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, taking into account the attitude they have had in the international order, in favor of peace, of the defense of independence, of the people's self determination and of their attitude in their relations with Nicaragua and the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution.

This is a synthesis of our intensive tour, which we hope will bring important benefits for our country and [words indistinct] to be again to the Nicaraguan people, to be back again in our fatherland.

[Reporter] Thank you, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic. We will now try to get close to Army General Humberto Ortega and talk with him. Commander, can we talk with you for a few minutes only? We want to learn about the U.S. Administration's latest actions, which again indicate the possibility of a direct aggression against our country. What is our current situation? Are we prepared or are we not? What is happening in Nicaragua?

[Humberto Ortega] Look, we [corrects himself] the Nicaraguan people have never been trusted [corrects himself] have never trusted their enemies but we maintain our willingness to attain peace. This is true, the government has never changed its mind. The main thing about this country is that we maintain our strategic victories over the mercenaries. Our Army has maintained -- particularly during these last months -- its actions and driven those forces to a defensive position.

Their actions now are practically isolated, in an attempt to counter the defeat by a superior military opponent. Likewise, and you are well aware of this, we maintain constant preparation, mobilization, and organization of our military defensive system throughout the country -- the Pacific sector, Managua, Leon, Chinandega, Masaya, Granada -- in other words, all the Pacific sector of Nicaragua, to increase our combat readiness and thus be prepared to counter an invasion. However, the enemies have been annihilated and reason will definitely prevail in this turbulent area. Nevertheless we are prepared, morally, which is the most important part, and militarily, in that the people, workers, and peasants defend their cause. The peasants continue to organize themselves more and more, to fight beside the Sandinist People's Army and engage in other defense tasks at the national level.

[Reporter] Commander Humberto Ortega, just another question. Statements issued in the Central American region lead us to believe that a grave crisis will arise throughout the region. We would like to ask Army General Humberto Ortega for a message to the Armed Forces commanders in the Central American region.

[Ortega] We think that the most important thing is that the Morazanist spirit should prevail above all, the independence spirit, and the Central American governments' and armies' self-determination, so that they become more independent every day and reject the tutelage and blackmail the U.S. imperialists are exerting [corrects himself] have exerted and continued to exert directly on the Central American countries. "We think that even though the Central American army includes meembers who fully support Reagan's policy, the same army should include soldiers, officers, and commanders who have a patriotic spirit, a Central American spirit, and an independent spirit. This should prevail over any attempt to worsen this situation into a Central American War, which would only (?bring) more sorrow and greater bloodshed for the Central American people."

[Reporter] Thank you, Army General Humberto Ortega Saavedra. We might add that this is the first interview with Army General Humberto Ortega Saavedra and commander of the revolution. [sentence as heard]

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN CARIBBEAN

PA220324 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] During October, the English-speaking Carribean will watch as U.S. naval and air troops in combat gear, together with a small number of troops from Antigua and St. Christopher, parade by again, in what Washington euphemistically calls joint military maneuvers.

The territory of Barbuda will be the landing site for the U.S. troops. This reminds many observers of the exercises that preceded the brutal invasion of Grenada almost 3 years ago. These maneuvers are in addition to the so-called Exotic Palm maneuvers Washington periodically conducts in the area as a reminder that the imperial eagle must be the legitimate successor of the British lion in the English-speaking Carribean islands.

In 1982, to counteract the example of the Grenadian revolution headed by Maurice Bishop and increase its presence in the region — which Washington views as strategic because of its intense maritime traffic -- the United States promoted the creation of a so-called regional security system. The Grenadian people were massacred only 12 months later on behalf of this brain-child.

The alleged Caribbean Basin Plan was the carrot that was thrown at the leaders of the area before applying the big stick to them. Through this plan, Reagan offered a ridiculous sum that was miraculously supposed to save the deteriorated economies of the small nations of the area. After the economic gift, Reagan went to the core of the business: militarization under the yankee aegis and an increase of the Pentagon's direct military presence.

Honduras and El Salvador took all the aid. They had not been included in the alleged Caribbean plan without reason. All the islands got was the thunder of the cannons. A few months after the unjustifiable armed action against Grenada, leaders such as the public's defender, Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles -- who, along with Reagan, is linked to the attack on the Grenadian people -- and another Washington acolyte Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, had no other alternative than to publicly complain that they never received the desired monetary reward.

The White House ignores the outcries of its puppets. It uses them as it pleases and treats them as contemptible individuals. It continues its warmongering plans without giving any explanations. Work is underway in Antigua and Barbuda to install a new yankee military base. However, there are some in the area who recognize the danger of the alliance with Washington. The change of government in Barbados, for example, seems to seriously influence the position of that Caribbean nation regarding the U.S. military penetration.

Prime Minister Errol Barrow recently said that had he been in office in 1983 [as heard], the country would have never served as a springboard to attack Grenada. He reported the detrimental nature of Washington's presence in the area.

Other sectors like the churches, of great social influence, reject Ronald Reagan's warmongering appetite and refuse to allow the eastern Caribbean area to become a gigantic, aggressive enclave. This allows one to surmise that not all is laughter for the yankee strategists in the troubled waters of the Caribbean.

DUARTE 'NOT AUTHORIZED' TO SEEK SALVADORAN SOLUTION

PA212202 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte has shown in the past few hours that he can copy the swaggering of his ideologist and protector Ronald Reagan to the letter. It happens that Duarte arrived at Sesori knowing that the rebel representatives would not attend the meeting due to the lack of guarantees concerning the militarization of the town. It is no secret that the Salvadoran regime's intention was precisely to prevent holding the third round of talks demanded by the guerrillas and supported by broad sectors of the population.

After numerous marches and countermarches and cornered by demands from the labor movement, religious sectors, peasants, and students, Jose Napoleon Duarte had no other choice than reluctantly agreeing to continuing the dialogue that began in La Palma and Ayagualo. However, Duarte is not interested or authorized by Reagan to seek political Hence to seek political solutions for the Salvadoran crisis. Hence the occupation of Sesori -- selected as the third meeting's site -- by Army troops some days ago, who despite guerrilla protests on the danger the troops posed for their representatives, remained there with the clear intention of preventing the long-expected meeting.

U.S. strategy in El Salvador is clearly defined. Reagan and Duarte, together with the Pentagon and the Salvadoran military commanders, are counting on defeating the insurgents and destroying the FMLN. To that end, the United States sends large shipments of weapons -- each time more sophisticated -- to the Salvadoran forces, plans unsuccessful air raids against the liberated areas, and carries out scorched earth operations under the direction of operational advisers in an attempt to deprive the guerrillas of what counterinsurgency experts call social basis. However, this practice has not produced the expected results. The insurgents have demonstrated that not only can they control broad sections of territory, but they can also carry out such important actions as stopping highway traffic.

The regime's intransigence, at Washington's request, also limits Duarte's political maneuverability in that the military solution goes against the aspirations of the people and vast organized sectors. A political observer was not being whimsical when he said that with or without dialogue, the revolutionary movement is the big winner because with its determination to defend peace, it has earned the respect and support of social groups who were momentarily confused and even believed the government propaganda calling the guerrillas terrorists.

These facts tilt the balance in favor of the popular forces and show that Reagan and Duarte's policy will be suicidal in the long run because the guerrillas are a force that is in the Salvadoran political scenario to stay.

NEW CANADIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL192324 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, today received in Havana the new Canadian Ambassador to Cuba Michael (Currin) who presented his credentials. Jose Viera, acting foreign minister, and other officials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry participated in the ceremony.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO RESUME TIES WITH CUBA

PA200256 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Santo Dimingo, 19 Sep (AFP) -- President Joaquin Balaguer stated today that the Dominican Government will not resume diplomatic relations with Cuba but will maintain cultural and sports relations at their best level [mejor nivel].

Asked about a recent resolution issued by the Chamber of Deputies calling for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba, Balaguer responded he will continue the path of the previous governments, which did not resume ties with Cuba. These ties were interrupted in 1964.

The president said: "The Dominican Republic is a country located in a specific geopolitical area. We are somewhat dependent, and we are on the side of Western democracies. Therefore, we must not commit excesses that could bring worse ills."

However, he immediately explained that during his three previous terms in office (1966-1978) he made an effort to open and consolidate the cultural and sports relations with Cuba at their best level. He added he has no objections to continuing that policy.

Within this context, Balaguer added he will place no obstacles to the Cuban offer to build a polytechnical university in Bani, the hometown of Dominican General Maximo Gomez, the liberator of Cuba. Gomez's 150th anniversary is being commemorated.

Nothing has been done about this Cuban offer since Balaguer left office in 1978.

HAITI

MARCHERS CALL FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL'S RESIGNATION

FL191407 Bridgetown CANA in English 1401 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Gonaives, Haiti, Sept 19, CANA-REUTER -- About 2,000 Haitians marched through the streets of this poverty stricken coastal city yesterday demanding the resignation of the government national council.

The demonstration was the largest of four in a week in Gonaives, about 80 miles (120 km) north of Port-au-Prince. The city was one of the hotbeds of unrest that led to the downfall of the country's former leader, Jean-Claude Duvalier, earlier this year.

Organisers of the march by youth groups urged participants to avoid the violence which erupted during similar protest last Friday when journalists were attacked and cars were smashed.

Yesterday, the crowd knelt in front of army barracks and shouted anti-government slogans such as: If we listen to chou-chou, the country will end up in revolution again. Chou-chou, is the popular name for the ruling council president, Lt Gen Henri Namphy.

Leaders and marchers said if the ruling council did not resign, they would again set the streets on fire. They also threatened to close all the schools, scheduled to reopen on October 7 after summer break.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SUPPORTS RESTORATION OF TIES WITH CUBA

FL192141 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Jamaica's Opposition People's National Party Leader Michael Manley said if his party is elected to form the next government, he will restore diplomatic ties with Cuba. Mr Manley said, however, the links with Cuba would be different from those from the 1970's.

Jamaica and three other commonwealth countries had spontaneously established diplomatic links with Cuba in the early 70's. Those ties were cut in 1981 by the then Seaga government.

Mr Manley made the remark in an address to the Chamber of Commerce in Jamaica.

MISSING SOLDIERS REPORTEDLY JOIN BRUNSWIJK

FL161250 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] In Suriname, a group of 12 border guards who were reported missing following a rebel attack 2 months ago have reportedly joined their captors. Another soldier was killed last week when rebels attacked a tank unit near French Guiana.

Suriname's military leader Desi Bouterse, who seized power in 1980, claims that Army Sergeant Ronny Brunswijk is trying to topple the South American country's government.

BOUTERSE TO ADDRESS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FL182055 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Last Tuesday, Suriname was chosen for the first time to be one of the vice chairmans of the United Nations. Two other countries which are also being elected to serve as vice chairman are Brazil and the Dominican Republic. Disclosing this at a preess conference here yesterday, Foreign Minister Hank Herrenberg said this is clear evidence that Suriname is respected and recongnized by the international community.

Minister Herrenberg also announced that in the first week of October government leader Desi Bouterse will attend the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations where he will deliver an address.